FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 19, 1846. [NO. 1511.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

DESIRABLE GOODS.
W. McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale, Irish Linens and Sheeting; brown and bleh'd Shirtings and Sheetings; ribbed, striped, brown, and white Linen Drilling; Marcedles and Valencia Vestings; Croton Cloth; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Georgia Nankins; Bed Ticks; Apron Checks; cotton Hkfts; Calicoes; Ginghams; Gingham Lawns; silk, worsted, and cotton Balzorines; Bombazines; Alpacas; silk Berage and Berage Scarfs; lawn, ponge, and flag Hkfts; Gloves; Hose; Ribbons; silk Fringe and Gymps; sewing Silk; Raworth's spool Cotton, and Marshall's potent Thread.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Pocket and pen Knives; Knives and Forks; Carvers and Steels; table and tea Spoons; Scissors; Pins; Needles; Shop Shears; Reap Hooks; Scythe Rades; Drawing Knives; Cooper's Adze; Howels; Compasses; Axes; Mortising Saws; Chisels; Augers, carpenters' brass knob Locks; sash, chest, till, and drawer Locks; cast steel, mill, and cross-cut Saws; Pots, Ovens, and Skillets; single Oven Lids, so you may make your old Ovens as good as new.

—ALSO—
35 BBLS. MESS AND PRIME PORK.
Fayetteville, May 12, 1846. 10-6m

JUST RECEIVED,
50 BBLS. MESS AND PRIME PORK, Old Rectified Rye WHISKEY, by the Barrel;
Prime Cider VINEGAR.
J. & T. WADDILL.
May 11. 10-tf

EDEN PARK POWDER MILLS.

HAVING been appointed agent for this factory I can offer the public in whole or half kegs at manufacturers prices, an article of Powder which has been favorably known throughout the Southern country for many years, and I can warrant it equal to any manufactured in the United States.

Orders from the interior will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, and if the article is not found to be such as represented, may be returned and I will pay all expenses.
E. J. LUTTERLOH.
Wilmington, April 29. 10-1m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1846.

Farquhard McRae *vs.* Sarah Kelly *et al.*

Petition for sale of Negroes for distribution, belonging to the Estate of John Kelly, decd.

It appearing to the Court, that James Kelly, William Kelly, Thos. Lisler and wife Mary, James and Elizabeth Kelly, heirs of Jesse Kelly, reside beyond the limits of the State: Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer six weeks, notifying said non-residents to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Richmond, in the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the Petition will be heard ex parte, and the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in April, A. D. 1846.
R. S. McDONALD, Clk.

NOTICE.

ALL persons owing Chas. R. Jones, will please come forward immediately and make payment to the subscriber, who is alone authorized to collect the same.
JNO. M. ROSE, Trustee.
May 8, 1846. 10-4w

TRUST SALE.
OF A VALUABLE STOCK OF GOODS.

AS Trustee of Chas R Jones, I will proceed to sell, on Monday the 1st day of June, and continue to sell from day to day, till all is sold, a large and very desirable Stock of DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dyestuffs, &c., with two tons Swedes Iron; Nail, Powder, Shot, Lead, and many other articles, making a very general assortment of all kinds of Goods.

Country merchants wanting seasonable Goods, would do well to give this sale their attention.

On the second day of said sale, being the 2d day of June, a HOUSE AND LOT on Hillsborough street, adjoining Mr. Yates and Mrs. James, will be sold under said Trust, and for certain purposes therein specified.

Terms—All sums under $50, cash: from $50 to $100, 60 days; over $100, 90 days, for notes payable at Bank.
JNO. M. ROSE, Trustee.
May 8, 1846. 10-4s

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

HAVING been informed by the Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Hillsborough, of the existence in that place of Small Pox, I hereby, as authorised by Canon, give notice to the Parishes of the Diocese of North Carolina, that the ensuing Convention thereof will meet in Christ Church, Raleigh, 27th of May next,) instead of St. Matthew's Church, appointed by the last Convention.
L. SILLIMAN IVES,
Bishop of North Carolina.
Edenton, April 24, 1846. 9tm
E. L. WINSLOW,
Secretary of the Convention.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to me, in Rockingham, of GEO. W. FREEMAN, who broke the Jail of Richmond county on the night of the 25d inst.

The said Freeman is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout built, black hair and eyes, dark complexion, about thirty years of age, and was raised in Marion District, S. C.
JOHN C. KNIGHT,
Sheriff of Richmond county.
Rockingham, April 24, 1846. 8-4w

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Montgomery county, on the 9th inst. a Negro man who calls himself BOB, about 21 or 22 years of age, about five feet six or eight inches high, and says he belongs to Daniel A. Graham of Robeson county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
GEO. W. HILLIARD, Jailer.
Lawrenceville, April 11, 1846. 7tf

25 CENT BIBLES.

A SUPPLY of good School Bibles at 25 cents, (the cost,) for sale by
E. J. HALE.

LOCOFOCO MATCHES,

IN wood and paper boxes, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
May 5. 9tf

ON CONSIGNMENT,—At the Wharf.

300 SACKS Liverpool SALT.
J. & T. WADDILL.
May 4, 1846. 9tf

JUST RECEIVED.

A PRIME article of English Dairy CHEESE.
J. & T. WADDILL.
May 5, 1846. 9tf

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

OFFERS for sale an assortment of choice PERFUMERY, consisting in part of

Florida Water,	Transparent Soap,
Bay Water,	Toilet Powder,
Cologne Water,	Powder Puffs,
Extract Mousseline,	Almond Soap,
" Violet,	Preston Salts,

Shaving Cream, superior, Court Plaster,
Transparent Wash Balls, Bear's & Macassar Oil.

Also, Cologne Water, made from the "Farina" recipe, for sale by the quart or gallon.
April 27. 9tf

Opodeldoc, Bateman's Drops,

Essences, Castor Oil, Bear's Oil, Saleratus, Copperas, Alum, Logwood, Ink, British Oil, &c. For sale by SAML J. HINSDALE,
Druggist.
April 20. 7tf

Brilliant Schemes!!

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers.*

$30,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 20 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, May 23, 1846.

CAPITALS.
$30,000, $10,000, 5,000, 3,000, 2,500, 1,017, 100 Prizes of 1,000, &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes,		$130 00
Ditto	ditto 25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto 25 Quarters,	32 50

THE MAMMOTH!
$50,000 Capital!!!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 21 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday May 30, 1846.

MOST SPLENDID SCHEME.
1 Grand Capital of $50,000, 1 Splendid Prize of 20,000, 2 do. of 10,000, 2 do. of 7,500, 2 Prizes of 5,000, 2 of 3,500, 4 of 2,338, 20 of 2,000, 20 of 1,000, 20 of 600, 40 of 500, 50 of 300, 200 of 200, &c. &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes,		$180 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Halves,	90 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Quarters,	45 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Eighths,	22 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO.,
Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
April 25, 1846. 8-6tpd

4th vol. D'Aubigne's Reformation,

JUST RECEIVED. Also, a variety of New Books, including Guizot's History of the English Revolution of 1640, price $1 37; Guizot's History of Civilization in Europe, $1 20; Carlyle's Life &c. of Cromwell, $2; The Betrothed, $1; Saturday Evenings, $1; Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth, 7 cents; The Farmer's Treasure, 50; Step-Mother, by James, 50; &c. &c.
E. J. HALE.

A LARGE SUPPLY of this unrivalled cure for Worms, received at E J. Hale's Bookstore, for sale very low by the dozen to Country Merchants.
Jan'y 26, 1846. 95tf

DEAFNESS.

MR. McNAIR'S Accoustic Oil has proved very successful in curing even total deafness. We have many certificates from citizens who have used this Oil with complete success. We invite all who are troubled with any disease of the Ear, to examine the proof.

Langley's Western Indian Panacea

Is the best family medicine in the world. It is a cure for Dyspepsia, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Costiveness, Jaundice, Epilepsy, Constitutional Debility, &c.

N. B. It operates without the slightest pain, as a mild but thorough cathartic, and never leaves the person costive, even if taken very often.

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.
April 9, 1846. 7-eow6m

Sick Headache REMEDY.

DR. SPOHN'S Headache Remedy is allowed to be the only preparation that will effectually cure that worst of all complaints. Persons using this article will never have the sick headache. If people had rather give fifty cents or a dollar to be entirely cured, than to be laid up for two or three days, they can do so by buying a bottle of this Remedy.

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.
April 9, 1846. 7-eow6m

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the System,

NAMELY: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in life. Also, Chronic constitutional disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

This medicine has in many thousand instances brought health and returning vigor to the weak and languid frame. Its operation extends itself to the remotest transactions of the general system, and consists in removing diseased actionin the absorbing and secreting vessels.

The blood contains the elements of the whole animal structure—flesh and fibre, glands, muscles, tendons, the nails, the hair, and even the bones themselves, are all sustained by the blood. Well, then, may it be called the stream of life. In proportion to the purity of flood will be that of the substance into which it is contonually changing. Corrupt blood instead of producing healthy flesh, is likely enough to develop sores and ulcers. When these appear, whether in the specific form of scrofula, in all its multiform and disgusting shapes, or eruptions in all their disfiguring variety, rheumatism, bilious disorders, general relaxation and debility, and a host of complaints arising from disordered secretions, there is no detergent, it is believed, that will so rapidly neutralize the virus in the blood from which they spring and effect a radical cure, as this preparation.

The following is an extract from a letter just received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted for several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c. and recently with an affection of the Throat and Chest:

BALLYSBURG, Va. Dec. 18th, 1845.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla my sufferings were almost past expression, my throat was completely ulcerated. I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended into my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time my health improved and my throat is now well. I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as I ever was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla.
Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.

WINSTED, Conn. Augt. 5, 1845.

A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: About six weeks since I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, and was then suffering from Scrofula in its most virulent form. I had nine running ulcers, and had lost the use of one arm, and the disease caused such intense pain in the head, that three physicians told me I could not live—that there was no help for me.

I informed them there was one medicine would help me, and that was Sands' Sarsaparilla. My physician seeing my confidence was so great, sent you a certificate, and I commenced taking the Sarsaparilla. Its use produced immediate relief; my head is now well, and my arm, which had been useless, I can now sew with, and my health is rapidly improving. Many people hearing of my case, have come some six and nine miles to see me, and some have taken the Sarsaparilla after witnessing its wonderful operation on me. One lady told me lastweek, it was doing great things for her; and there are three or four in this place that are taking it, and our merchants find a very ready sale for Sands' Sarsaparilla. Yours, most respectfully,
CORDELIA CADY.

"Truth is Stranger than Fiction"—Let the Facts Speak for Themselves.—The following certificate is only another link in the great chain of testimony to its merits. Let the afflicted read and be convinced. What it has done once, it will do again.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass. Sept. 23d, 1845.

This may certify that my son, now aged seventeen, has been for ten years afflicted with the scrofulous humor. At the age of seven years he had the measles, which probably caused this humor to make its appearance in a most singular way, covering his body from his head to his feet with small tumors—I consulted a Doctor of Medicine, and he examined him three days in succession, and not understanding his case, advised me to consult Dr. Rogers, of New-York. I then being a resident of that city.—After a long and critical examination, having more than thirty other medical gentlemen with him at the time, he pronounced it Scrofula, or King's Evil—The child was then prescribed for, and commenced taking medical drugs from that time. He grew worse until June of 1847, and then his bones became affected in consequence of the mercury that had been given him. A piece of bone came away from his under jaw, in the first place, as large as an English walnut, a piece from his forehead as large as a sixpence, and a piece from near the crown of his head. It then went to the back and side, and discharged in three places. From thence to one of his limbs, separating, in consequence of the ulceration, the muscles and cord from the bones of the ancle joint on the back part. He had at one time fifteen running sores or issues from the glands of the throat and those places I have mentioned. In 1840 I lived in Portsmouth, N. H. and he was attacked with a Rheumatic Fever, which settled in one of his hips which swelled as large as three of the other. Being under medical treatment, they gave him laudanum until he lost his reason. Then I became alarmed and sent for a Thomsonian. His medicine helped his hip and restored his reason—The third time he was attacked with this fever in 1842, when hearing of Dr. Sands's Sarsaparilla, and being perfectly satisfied that all other medicines had failed of effecting a cure, I sent and procured six bottles, and by the time he had taken it all I considered him well. Those places healed—he became bright and lively—color came to his face and lips—from that time till the Fall of 1844, his complaints never troubled him. At that time he became deaf, which continued until last March, when his right eye became affected; from that to the left eye, covering the sight of the eye so that he was in a great measure deprived of sight.

Knowing that Dr. Sands's Sarsaparilla was the only medicine that had ever done him any good, I applied to Mr. Fowle, Apothecary at Boston, for more. He has taken fifteen dollar's worth, which has removed the humor from his eyes and hearing, and he now appears to be cured, and radically so. I verily believe all this latter trouble might have been avoided if I had continued thoroughly the use of Dr. Sands's Sarsaparilla when he was under the influence of the medicine the first time.

These are the simple statements of the facts of the case, and I feel it my duty to make those facts known to the public, for the benefit of those who may be afflicted in like manner: feeling a full conviction the cure has been effected solely from the effect of this invaluable medicine.
HANNAH W. BECK, 228 Main-st.

Suffolk, ss. Boston, October 13, 1845.—Then personally appeared the above named Hannah W. Beck, and made solemn oath that the above certificate, by her subscribed, and statements therein contained, are true. Before me,
JAMES RICE, Justice of the Peace.

For further particulars, and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, wholesale Druggists, 79 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville; C. B. Wheeler, Salisbury; Williams, Haywood & Co., Raleigh; Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C.; A. Malloy, Cheraw; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.
Feb'y 21, 1846. 99-tf

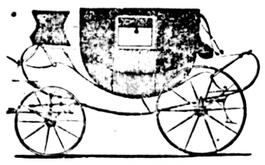
Fayetteville and Warsaw
STAGE LINE.

THE Subscriber having taken the management of the above line, flatters himself that by putting on a new Hack, better stock, and "travelling up," all who may give it a trial will be better pleased than heretofore.

Under the present arrangement, leave Fayetteville on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; and arrive at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South.

Leave Warsaw Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after the arrival of the train from both ways.

Passengers enter at Briggs's Hotel.
JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.
Fayetteville, May 2, 1846. 9tf



NEW
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.
SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

POTASH,

FIRST quality, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
April 20. 7tf

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The following Message from the President of the United States was communicated to both Houses of Congress:

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1846.

To the Senate and
House of Representatives:

The existing state of the relations between the United States and Mexico renders it proper that I should bring the subject to the consideration of Congress. In my message at the commencement of your present session, the state of these relations, the causes which led to the suspension of diplomatic intercourse between the two countries in March, 1845, and the long-continued and unredressed wrongs and injuries committed by the Mexican Government on citizens of the United States in their persons and property, were briefly set forth.

As the facts and opinions which were then laid before you were carefully considered, I cannot better express my present convictions of the condition of affairs up to that time than by referring you to that communication.

The strong desire to establish peace with Mexico on liberal and honorable terms, and the readiness of this Government to regulate and adjust our boundary and other causes of difference with that Power on such fair and equitable principles as would lead to permanent relations of the most friendly nature, induced me, in September last, to seek the re-opening of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Every measure adopted on our part had for its object the furtherance of these desired results. In communicating to Congress a succinct statement of the injuries which we had suffered from Mexico, and which have been accumulating during a period of more than twenty years, every expression that could tend to inflame the people of Mexico, or defeat or delay a pacific result, was carefully avoided. An Envoy of the United States repaired to Mexico, with full powers to adjust every existing difference. But, though present on the Mexican soil by agreement between the two Governments, invested with full powers, and bearing evidence of the most friendly dispositions, his mission has been unavailing. The Mexican Government not only refused to receive him or listen to his propositions, but, after a long-continued series of menaces, have at last invaded our territory and shed the blood of our fellow-citizens on our own soil.

It now becomes my duty to state more in detail the origin, progress, and failure of that mission. In pursuance of the instructions given in September last, an inquiry was made, on the 13th October, 1845, in the most friendly terms, through our Consul in Mexico, of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, whether the Mexican Government "would receive an Envoy from the United States, entrusted with full powers to adjust all the questions in dispute between the two Governments;" with the assurance that, "should the answer be in the affirmative, such an Envoy would be immediately despatched to Mexico." The Mexican Minister, on the 15th October, gave an affirmative answer to this inquiry, requesting at the same time that our naval force at Vera Cruz might be withdrawn, lest its continued presence might assume the appearance of menace and coercion pending the negotiations. This force was immediately withdrawn. On the 10th November, 1845, Mr. John Slidell, of Louisiana, was commissioned by me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico, and was entrusted with full powers to adjust both the questions of the Texas boundary and of indemnification to our citizens. The redress of the wrongs of our citizens naturally and inseparably blended itself with the question of boundary. The settlement of the one question, in any correct view of the subject, involves that of the other. I could not, for a moment, entertain the idea that the claims of our much-injured and long-suffering citizens, many of which had existed for more than twenty years, should be postponed or separated from the settlement of the boundary question.

Mr. Slidell arrived at Vera Cruz on the 30th of November, and was courteously received by the authorities of that city. But the Government of General Herrera was then tottering to its fall. The Revolutionary party had seized upon the Texas question to effect or hasten its overthrow. Its determination to restore friendly relations with the United States and to receive our Minister to negotiate for the settlement of this question was violently assailed, and was made the great theme of denunciation against it. The Government of General Herrera, there is good reason to believe, was sincerely desirous to receive our Minister; but it yielded to the storm raised by its enemies, and on the 21st December refused to accredit Mr. Slidell upon the most frivolous pretexts. These are so fully and ably exposed in the note of Mr. Slidell of the 24th December last to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, herewith transmitted, that I deem it unnecessary to enter into further detail on this portion of the subject.

Five days after the date of Mr. Slidell's note General Herrera yeilded the Government to General Paredes without a struggle, and on the thirtieth of December resigned the Presidency. This revolution was accomplished solely by the army, the people having taken little part in the contest; and thus the supreme power in Mexico passed into the hands of a military leader.

Determined to leave no effort untried to effect an amicable adjustment with Mexico, I directed Mr. Slidell to present his credentials to the Government of General Paredes, and ask to be officially received by him. There would have been less ground for taking this step had General Paredes come into power by a regular constitutional succession. In that event his Administration would have been considered but a mere constitutional continuance of the Government of General Herrera, and the refusal of the latter to receive our Minister would have been deemed conclusive, unless an intimation had been given by General Paredes of his desire to reverse the decision of his predecessor.

But the Government of General Paredes owes its existence to a military revolution, by which the subsisting constitutional authorities had been subverted. The form of Government was entirely changed, as well as all the high functionaries by whom it was administered.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Slidell, in obedience to my direction, addressed a note to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, under date of the 1st March last, asking to be received by that Government in the diplomatic character to which he had been appointed. This Minister, in his reply under date of the 12th March, reiterated the arguments of his predecessor, and, in terms that may be considered as giving just grounds of offence to the Government and People of the United States, denied the application of Mr. Slidell. Nothing, therefore, remained for our Envoy but to demand his passports and return to his own country.

Thus the Government of Mexico, though solemnly pledged by official acts in October last to receive and accredit an American Envoy, violated their plighted faith, and refused the offer of a peaceful adjustment of our difficulties. Not only was the offer rejected, but the indignity of its rejection was enhanced by the manifest breach of faith in refusing to admit the Envoy who came because they had bound themselves to receive him. Nor can it be said that the offer was fruitless from the want of opportunity of discussing it; our Envoy was present on their own soil. Nor can it be ascribed to a want of sufficient powers: our Envoy had full powers to adjust every question of difference. Nor was there room for complaint that our propositions for settlement were unreasonable; permission was not even given our Envoy to make any proposition whatever. Nor can it be objected, that we, on our part, would not listen to any reasonable terms of their suggestion; the Mexican Government refused all negotiation, and have made no proposition of any kind.

In my message, at the commencement of the present session, I informed you that, upon the earnest appeal both of the Congress and Convention of Texas, I had ordered an efficient military force to take a position "between the Nueces and the Del Norte." This had become necessary to meet a threatened invasion of Texas by the Mexican forces for which extensive military preparations had been made. The invasion was threatened solely because Texas had determined, in accordance with a solemn resolution of the Congress of the United States, to annex herself to our Union; and, under these circumstances, it was plainly our duty to extend our protection over her citizens and soil.

This force was concentrated at Corpus Christi, and remained there until after I had received such information from Mexico as rendered it probable, if not certain, that the Mexican Government would refuse to receive our Envoy.

Meantime Texas, by the final action of our Congress, had become an integral part of our Union. The Congress of Texas, by its act of December 19, 1836, had declared the Rio del Norte to be the boundary of that Republic. Its jurisdiction had been extended and exercised beyond the Nueces. The country between that river and the Del Norte had been represented in the Congress and in the Convention of Texas, had thus taken part in the act of annexation itself, and is now included within one of our Congressional Districts. Our own Congress had, moreover, with great unanimity, by the act approved December 31, 1845, recognised the country beyond the Nueces as a part of our territory, by including it within our own revenue system, and a revenue officer, to reside within that district, has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It became, therefore, of urgent necessity to provide for the defence of that portion of our country. Accordingly, on the 13th of January last, instructions were issued to the General in command of these troops to occupy the left bank of the Del Norte. This river, which is the southwestern boundary of the State of Texas, is an exposed frontier: from this quarter invasion was threatened; upon it, and in its immediate vicinity, in the judgment of high military experience, are the proper stations for the protecting forces of the Government. In addition to this important consideration, several others occurred to induce this movement. Among these, are the facilities afforded by the ports at Brasos Santiago and the mouth of the Del Norte for the reception of supplies by sea; the stronger and more healthful military positions; the convenience for obtaining a ready and a more abundant supply of provisions, water, fuel, and forage; and the advantages which are afforded by the Del Norte in forwarding supplies to such posts as may be established in the interior and upon the Indian frontier.

The movement of the troops to the Del Norte was made by the Commanding General, under positive instructions to abstain from all aggressive acts towards Mexico or Mexican citizens, and to regard the relations between that Republic and the United States as peaceful, unless she should declare war or commit acts of hostility indicative of a state of war. He was specially directed to protect private property and respect personal rights.

The army moved from Corpus Christi on the 11th of March, and on the 28th of that month arrived on the left bank of the Del Norte, opposite to Matamoras, where it encamped on a commanding position, which has since been strengthened by the erection of field-works. A depot has also been established at Point Isabel, near the Brasos Santiago, thirty miles in rear of the encampment. The selection of his position was necessarily confided to the judgment of the General in command.

The Mexican forces at Matamoras assumed a belligerent attitude, and on the 12th of April Gen. Arapudia, then in command, notified Gen. Taylor to break up his camp within twenty-four hours and to retire beyond the Nueces river, and, in the event of his failure to comply with these demands, announced that arms, and arms alone, must decide the question. But no open act of hostility was committed until the 24th of April. On that day General Arista, who had succeeded to the command of the Mexican forces, communicated to Gen. Taylor that "he considered hostilities commenced and should prosecute them." A party of dragoons of sixty-three men and officers, who were on the same day dispatched from the American camp up the Rio del Norte, on its left bank, to ascertain whether the Mexican troops had crossed, or were preparing to cross the river, "became engaged with a large body of these troops, and, after a short affair, in which some sixteen were killed and wounded, appear to have been surrounded and compelled to surrender."

The grievous wrongs perpetrated by Mexico upon our citizens throughout a long period of years remain unredressed, and solemn treaties, pledging her public faith for this redress, have been disregarded. A Government either unable or unwilling to enforce the execution of such treaties fails to perform one of its plainest duties.

Our commerce with Mexico has been almost annihilated. It was formerly highly beneficial to both nations; but our merchants have been deterred from prosecuting it by the system of outrage and extortion which the Mexican authorities have pursued against them, whilst their appeals through their own Government for indemnity have been made in vain. Our forbearance has gone to such an extreme as to be mistaken in its character. Had we acted with vigor in repelling the insults and redressing the injuries inflicted by Mexico at the commencement, we should doubtless have escaped all the difficulties in which we are now involved.

Instead of this, however, we have been exerting our best efforts to propitiate her good will. Upon the pretext that Texas, a nation as independent as herself, thought proper to unite its destinies with our own, she has affected to believe that we have severed her rightful territory, and, in official proclamations and manifestoes, has repeatedly threatened to make war upon us for the purpose of reconquering Texas. In the mean time we have tried every effort at reconciliation. The cup of forbearance had been exhausted even before the recent information from the frontier of the Del Norte. But now, after reiterated menaces, Mexico has passed the boundary of the United States, has invaded our territory, and shed American blood upon the American soil. She has proclaimed that hostilities have commenced, and that the two nations are now at war.

As war exists, and, notwithstanding all our efforts to avoid it, exists by the act of Mexico herself, we are called upon by every consideration of duty and patriotism to vindicate with decision the honor, the rights, and the interests of our country.

Anticipating the possibility of a crisis like that which has arrived, instructions were given in August last, "as a precautionary measure" against invasion or threatened invasion, authorizing General Taylor, if the emergency required, to accept volunteers, not from Texas only, but from the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky; and corresponding letters were addressed to the respective Governors of those States. These instructions were repeated, and in January last, soon after the incorporation of "Texas into our Union of States," General Taylor was further "authorized by the President to make a requisition upon the Executive of that State for such of its militia force as may be needed to repel invasion or to secure the country against apprehended invasion." On the 24 day of March he was again reminded, "in the event of the approach of any considerable Mexican force, promptly and efficiently to use the authority with which he was clothed to call to him such auxiliary force as he might need." War actually existing, and our territory having been invaded, General Taylor, pursuant to authority vested in him by my direction, has called on the Governor of Texas for four regiments of State troops, two to be mounted and two to serve on foot, and on the Governor of Louisiana for four regiments of infantry, to be sent to him as soon as practicable.

In further vindication of our rights and defence of our territory, I invoke the prompt action of Congress to recognise the existence of the war, and to place at the disposition of the Executive the means of prosecuting the war with vigor, and thus hastening the restoration of peace. To this end I recommend that authority should be given to call into the public service a large body of volunteers, to serve for not less than six or twelve months, unless sooner discharged. A volunteer force is beyond question more efficient than any other description of citizen soldiers: and it is not to be doubted that a number far beyond that required would readily rush to the field upon the call of their country. I further recommend that a liberal provision be made for sustaining our military force, and furnishing it with supplies and munitions of war.

The most energetic and prompt measures, and the immediate appearance in arms of a large and overpowering force, are recommended to Congress as the most certain and efficient means of bringing the existing collision with Mexico to a speedy and successful termination.

In making these recommendations I deem it proper to declare that it is my anxious desire not only to terminate hostilities speedily, but to bring all matters in dispute between this Government and Mexico to an early and amicable adjustment; and in this view I shall be prepared to renew negotiations whenever Mexico shall be ready to receive propositions, or to make propositions of her own.

I transmit herewith a copy of the correspondence between our Envoy to Mexico and the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, and so much of the correspondence between that Envoy and the Secretary of State, and between the Secretary of War and the General in command on the Del Norte, as are necessary to a full understanding of the subject.

JAMES K. POLK.

[Accompanying the Message was a collection of letters, consisting of the correspondence between Mr. Slidell and the Mexican Government, and a series of letters from General Taylor, of which the following is the latest.]

Headquarters Army of Occupation.
CAMP NEAR MATAMORAS, (Texas,)
April 26, 1846.

Sir: I have respectfully to report that General Arista arrived in Matamoras on the 24th instant, and assumed the chief command of the Mexican troops. On the same day he addressed me a communication, conceived in courteous terms, but saying that he considered hostilities commenced, and should prosecute them. A translation of his note and copy of my reply will be transmitted the moment they can be prepared. I dispatch this by an express which is now waiting.

I regret to report that a party of dragoons sent out by me on the 24th instant, to watch the course of the river above on this bank, became engaged with a very large force of the enemy, and, after a short affair, in which some sixteen were killed and wounded, appear to have been surrounded and compelled to surrender. Not one of the party has returned, except a wounded man sent in this morning by the Mexican commander, so that I cannot report with confidence the particulars of the engagement or the fate of the officers, except that Captain Hardee was known to be a prisoner and unhurt. Capt. Thornton and Lieutenants Mason and Kane were the other officers. The party was sixty-three strong.

Hostilities may now be considered as commenced, and I have this day deemed it necessary to call upon the Governor of Texas for four regiments of volunteers—two to be mounted and two to serve as foot. As some delay must occur in collecting these troops, I have also desired the Governor of Louisiana to send out four regiments of infantry, as soon as practicable. This will constitute an auxiliary force of nearly five thousand men, which will be required to prosecute the war with energy, and carry it, as it should be, into the enemy's country.

I trust the Department will approve my course in this matter, and will give the necessary orders to the staff departments for the supply of this large additional force.

If a law could be passed authorizing the President to raise volunteers for twelve months, it would be of the greatest importance for a service so remote from support as this.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A. Com'dg.
The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

It is a remarkable fact, and shows the cunning as well as the secresy with which the Mexican government masked its warlike designs, that it pretended to have sold, a few weeks since, its two war steamers, then lying at Vera Cruz, to a mercantile house in Havana. The New Orleans Bulletin expresses the hope that our vessels in the Gulf did not permit these vessels to leave the ports of Mexico. There is scarcely a doubt, it says, that the sale was a *ruse*, intended to get the vessels out of port without opposition, in order to fit them out as privateers.

MR SHEPARD IN WILMINGTON.

The Wilmington Chronicle gives the following account of Mr. Shepard's speech, which was delivered to about 150 persons, a fourth to a third of whom were Whigs.

In the course of his speech, he touched upon the Land Distribution Bill, the Tariff, National Bank, Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, Currency, Federalism, Battle of New Orleans, Texas, Oregon, and some other matters.

In regard to distributing the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, he said he thought it would be a good policy were the country out of debt, and no constitutional prohibition existing. In what part of the Constitution the prohibition is found he did not mention. The Distribution Act of 1841 he considered of the most iniquitous character; chiefly because it proposed to give the new States a larger proportion of the proceeds than the old. What then does he think of the scheme of some famous "Democrats" of giving the new States all the Public Lands within their limits! As Distribution is not a subject of discussion any where at present, nor likely to be so for some time to come, it was not easy to perceive the appositeness on the part of the candidate in making it so prominent in his speech.

In respect to a Tariff, Mr. S. said that both parties are, generally, in favor of one as the best mode of raising the necessary revenue for the support of Government, but the parties differ in this: The "Democratic" party go for a Tariff solely as a Revenue measure, the Whig party for a Tariff to support Northern manufacturers. The idea, as expressed by him, being, whether so meant or not, that with the great Whig party of the Union the paramount object in sustaining the present Tariff is that the manufacturers of the North may derive large profits from their business. We did not suppose that even Mr. Shepard would utter so ridiculous a sentiment as this. He averred that nothing was protected by the Whig Tariff but steam engines and spinning jennies. This is pretty good evidence that Mr. S. is not acquainted with the details of the Tariff of 1842, and another remark made by him proves almost conclusively that he is not. In condemning the "*minimum*" principle, which governs in certain cases in estimating duties under the Tariff, he said that the framers of the Act had even resorted to Latin "*minimum*" to deceive the honest people." Now the truth is that the word *minimum* is not used once in the Tariff Act of 1842. Can it be possible that Mr. Shepard has never read that act? It may be fairly presumed that he has not, from the ignorance evinced by him concerning its provisions and language. But about the Latin. *Minimum* he seemed to regard as a cabalistic word adopted by the Whigs that they may rob the people's pockets with the greater facility. Therefore, and because of its Latinity, to be deprecated by all honest persons. The queerness of the thing, however, was in this; that Mr. Shepard should, with the most solemn air, warn the people against being cheated in Latin, when he was at the same time descanting upon *ad valorem* as with all the gibberish imaginable. From the specimens here presented of Mr. Shepard's remarks on the Tariff, our readers will probably conclude that his whole *arguments* on that subject were of the *minimum* order, and their conclusions will not be far out of the way.

In treating of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, the relief afforded it by the Legislature, the embarrassed situation of its affairs, its sale, and purchase by Gov. Graham for the State, and so on, Mr. Shepard displayed considerable vehemence and bitterness. One would suppose from his representations that the State was irretrievably ruined through its connection with the affairs of that Road, and that Gov. Graham, in purchasing it, had committed a sin for which he could expect no pardon in this world. And here, in his philippic against the Legislature for essaying to sustain the Road, against the Road company, and Gov. Graham, he resorted to the arts of the demagogue with an ease that proved him to be well versed in them. He charged that Gov. Graham in giving $363,000 for the Road, "had expressly and directly violated a command of the Legislature," that body having directed him, as he, Mr. S., said, to get the Road as low as possible. He had in a previous part of his speech prono need Mr. Graham an honest and conscientious man, so that in our own mind there was some difficulty in reconciling the allegation against him with the praise bestowed upon him.

Gov. Graham purchased the Raleigh and Gaston Road under a law passed by the Legislature in 1844, '45, which law enjoined upon him to bid "in sum not *exceeding* $400,000, and the interest unpaid by the company on the bonds executed." In November last, nearly two months before the day fixed for the sale, Gov. Graham went over the Road, examined it thoroughly, and then publicly made known his intention of bidding for it, on behalf of the State, the full amount of the bonds and interest *referred* to in the law, which was $363,000. From the time of this avowal on his part to the day of the sale, and for a long time thereafter, not one word of complaint was heard on the score of the purchase. Just as soon, however, as Mr. Shepard puts on the spectacles of a candidate, he *fancies* that he sees a little grease spot on the skirt of Gov. Graham's coat, and for him he makes a great ado about it, when in fact there is nothing to be seen, *except* one look through the spectacles of the Central Committee's candidate. The Road, Mr. S. said, could have been bought for sixpence. We wonder he was as liberal as that in estimating the value of the Road; that he did not say that Gov. Graham ought not in any event to have given over one cent for it. This would have been a conception magnificently little—a *minimum* idea as it were. We are not certain though but that sixpence is a *minimum* idea. But we may as well allow one of Mr. Shepard's own party friends to repel his onslaught on Gov. Graham on account of the Rail Road purchase.

"General R. M. Saunders", says the Raleigh Register, "who has lately quit these petty strifes, and could speak the honest sentiments of his heart about these things, a few days ago, pronounced this attack, of Mr. Shepard, upon Gov. G., about his Rail Road bid, as a very contemptible affair. He said publicly, and in the presence of at least one distinguished Democrat, that Gov. Graham had done right; and he would have been ashamed, for one, to have seen him bid for the Road as for a horse selling at auction. He said he would support no man for Governor, who would use such 'unsearable slang.' This is what Gen. Saunders called it—*the very words.*"

We do not know that there was any thing in the other parts of Mr. S.'s speech requiring special comment. Indeed, so far as any injurious effect to the Whig cause is to be feared as the result of his speech, it might have been passed over in silence. We are inclined to think that even his party here would have been better pleased had he stayed away. He gathered no laurels in Wilmington.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Bank of Cape Fear was holden last week at their Banking House in Wilmington. We are not advised that any thing was done at the meeting particularly interesting to the public at large. The Directors were instructed to establish a branch of the Bank at Salem, Stokes county, in place of the agency now existing there.

The gentlemen whose names follow were re-elected Directors of the Bank here for the year ensuing.

John Hill, A. J. DeRosset, Gabriel Holmes, John Wooster, E. B. Dudley, P. K. Dickinson, Sam'l Shuter, John D. Jones, John Walker, Samuel Black, O. G. Parsley.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

The "Union" formally **expels the** "Charleston Mercury," (Mr. Calhoun's organ.) from the list of 'President Polk's friends,' and turns that paper over to the Whigs.

FROM THE WILMINGTON COMMERCIAL

THE CONNECTING LINK

Mr. Editor:—By an article copied by you from the Fayetteville Observer, I see that the worthy and talented Editor of that paper has taken up the gauntlet on the subject of Internal Improvements. But, either he has not noticed my first article, or else I have been unfortunate in the manner of expressing my views. For he has misunderstood my object. I have wished to point out the mistakes that have been made in our State, by which, the cause of Internal Improvements became so very unpopular amongst the people. In my first article, I stated that one of the great mistakes in the construction of Rail Roads in our State, was the lightness of Iron; my estimates were based upon an Iron costing nearly six thousand dollars per mile more than that upon the Wilmington, and the Raleigh & Gaston Roads. This will no doubt, explain to Mr. Hale, the great difference in the estimates of cost of the proposed Roads over that of the Wilmington Road. I admit that a Road can be constructed from Raleigh to Fayetteville, for probably, $13,000 per mile; and one can also be constructed of like materials from Wilmington to Camden, for $7,200 per mile, but what would they be worth after they were built? Experience in the construction of Rail Roads has proved the utter folly of expending money for such superstructure, as those which by the time the Road is finished, the first part constructed, has to be relaid with heavier or more substantial Iron.

My object in contrasting the proposed Roads from Wilmington to Camden, and from Raleigh to Camden, was to set the people of our State right on the subject of false estimates. I confess that I have a preference for any scheme that will have a tendency to forward the interests of the town of Wilmington, but not sufficient to induce me to distort facts. The distance laid down between Fayetteville and Raleigh was measured on a very good Map, one published by the Post Office Department, and by a reference to all Geographies and Post Office Books at my command, I find the distance is put down at 60 miles. I assure the Editor of the Observer, that I had no intention of making out his Raleigh Road worse than it really is. My object was to let the people who propose to build Rail Roads, see what they *may* cost, and if they are prudent men they will then enter into an estimate of profits; and I agree with the worthy Editor, that it is just as great a mistake to over estimate the profits as it is to under estimate the cost of Rail Roads. Both these extremes are executed to deceive the people, and induce them to part with their money foolishly, and afterwards condemn the system of Rail Roads generally. Therefore, therefore, no more unfortunate course that could be pursued, than the attempt to impose on the people in this way. One other object in works of this kind, should be kept in view,—the benefits likely to result to the communities or States constructing them, for the item of profits, generally speaking, is too small, especially in the South, to induce persons to invest in Rail Roads. Prejudice and passion should never be permitted to blind us to the true nature of the case; we should go coolly to work, and count the cost—the value of the work when done—its object; and further, as we cannot count on much profits, whether it will redound to our credit as patriots and lovers of our State. The Editor of the Observer, seems disposed to suspect me of something like sinister, or rather, interested motives, or a wish to "frighten the people of Fayetteville from the undertaking." I sincerely wish I possessed the power, not to frighten, but to persuade them to take up some scheme, that would redound more to the honor of our State, than one to divide and cut it in two. Could I urge and persuade them to build a Road to the West, I would do it in all sincerity.

And now for the last paragraph. The Editor seems to be very much suprised, that I should urge as palpable a truth, as that a Road across the middle of the State would destroy the Wilmington Rail Road, and break down Wilmington. I am fully aware, that the gentlemanly Editor of the Observer, has in all cases, and on all occasions, when it appropriately came in his way to do so, given us a word of encouragement, to cheer us on our way, and although kind words are what we have a right to expect from a gentleman, yet they are so seldom used towards those who are supposed to be in any way opposed to self interest, that Mr. Hale's kindness in this respect, is deeply engraven on the hearts of the people of Wilmington. But, notwithstanding all this, we have reason to believe that Fayetteville is, and always has been, opposed to Wilmington, and this scheme proves it. We are not so blind as not to see that the success of one of these schemes, is the destruction of the other, and, possibly, of both for some as the first spade is struck in the ground to build a Road from Raleigh South, *HUNDREDS WILL BE WIELDED BY THE PEOPLE OF WILMINGTON, TO BUILD THEIR ROAD, IF THEY HAVE NOT GOT THE MONEY, THEY HAVE THE NERVE AND MUSCLE, AND WILL DO IT.* It is this, or sink;—and permit me to say to friend Hale, that the citizens of Wilmington are not the people to give up the ship without a struggle. And besides, they know that they can build a Road so much cheaper than the one from Raleigh, that they can carry passengers at as little loss as the friends of the Metropolitan, or any other Road can do it.

But while on the subject of Rail Roads, I would call to the recollection of Mr. Hale, a portion of the history of the first Rail Road Charter obtained in this State. It was for one from Wilmington to the West, by the way of Fayetteville. The citizens of Wilmington subscribed liberally to the Stock of said Road, after having passed a Resolution to commence a Road at Fayetteville and proceed thence West. What did the people of Fayetteville do? Did they come forward in the spirit of friendship and also subscribe? No such thing! they would not subscribe a cent until they obtained from the Legislature an alteration of the Charter, making it the Fayetteville and Western Road. The citizens of Wilmington finding that they were destroyed, concluded to build a Road for themselves.

I have lived long enough in this world to distrust mere professions of friendship. I always like to see a little practice. We can judge of the friendship of communities only by their public acts, and by this rule, the citizens of Wilmington are will ing to meet their neighbors of Fayetteville at the scales to be weighed, without fear. If the citizens of Fayetteville have such an abiding friendship for Wilmington, and such a solicitude for its prosperity, what made them falter when Wilmington was ready to advance their money to build a Road, West from Fayetteville? Was it because they did not like the name, "Wilmington and Western?" And again, permit me to remark, that, even after this, when the State had offered to take two-thirds of the Stock in the proposed Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, and when the people of Fayetteville stood alone with their funds, discussing the merits of Engineers, a dozen person from Wilmington offered to take the remainder of the Stock and go ahead with the enterprise; and yet the good people of Fayetteville demurred, and the project was abandoned. Well, or can the gentlemanly Editor of the Observer, inform me why this was so? Was it, because the good people of Fayetteville finally came to the conclusion that they did not want a Rail Road, even though others would build it for them? Was it, because from extreme friendship for the people of Wilmington, they wished to save them from loss? Or was it, because they were fearful the people of Wilmington, would derive some benefit from the trade on the Rail Road, to promote the interest of their Town? Or was it, because of some little jealousy that was unworthily suffered to destroy a great and useful enterprise? Surely, I know not! but one thing I know, that the enterprise was dropped, and that the project has slept the sleep of death.

After the profession of friendship, so lavishly poured out on Wilmington, I have another question to put. A Rail Road from Fayetteville to Warsaw, could be constructed with much less expense, than that proposed. This Road would afford facilities for communication with the North, equally great as those by the way of Raleigh. It would also benefit the town of Wilmington, and the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company, as well as the town of Fayetteville. Then why not, in the spirit of friendship, if that is the spirit of Fayetteville towards Wilmington, construct a road, to intersect the Road from Wilmington to Weldon, at Warsaw? Or does the friendship of Fayetteville suggest the idea of a Road from Raleigh, for the sake of the meagre trade of a part of the poor country over which it will pass, to the great injury of Wilmington and her Rail Road, with little or no benefit to Fayetteville, but what might be derived from the other route?

CANDOR.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 19, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

An Extra from the Mobile Advertiser of Tuesday morning last, furnishes the following GLORIOUS NEWS:—

Victory! Victory!

Glorious News! Point Isabel Relieved! Matamoras reduced to Ashes! The American Army Triumphant!! 700 Mexicans killed!! A general Blockade of the Mexican Ports ordered!!

[We omit the introductory remarks of the Mobile and New Orleans papers, depicting the thrill of joy which pervaded those cities, and which every where hails the joyous news. We proceed at once to the particulars.]

The Steamship New York arrived at N. Orleans on Sunday night the 10th, having left Brasos Santiago on the 6th.

The following report is from Capt. Walker, of the Texas Rangers, who had arrived on the 5th inst. at 4 P. M. from the entrenchment opposite Matamoras.

We learn that an engagement had taken place between the U. S. and Mexican forces. The particulars, as far as we can learn, are as follows:

Gen. Taylor, on the evening of the 3d inst., left the entrenchment with a detachment of U. S. troops, for the purpose of opening a communication between Point Isabel and the entrenchment. On the morning of the 4th, the Mexicans, taking advantage of his absence, at daybreak opened a heavy cannonade on the entrenchments, which was gallantly returned by the U. S. troops, and in 30 minutes silenced the enemy's batteries, and reduced the city of Matamoras to ashes.

Morning of the 6th.—A gentleman who has just arrived from the field of battle, informs us that the slaughter among the Mexicans was tremendous; that upwards of 700 lay dead on the field of battle, and that the number of houses left in Matamoras was not sufficient to accommodate the wounded.

According to accounts received at Point Isabel, the number of Mexicans in and about Matamoras were estimated at 10,000 men, and reinforcements were daily expected.

Gen. Taylor was to leave Point Isabel on the 6th inst., with a detachment of troops, determined to open communication between Point Isabel and the Army opposite to Matamoras, which has for some days past been cut off, and only effected in one instance by the Express and unarmed Walker, of the Texas Rangers, whose horse was shot from under him on the attempt, and the loss of six men.

Brasos and Isabel are under Martial Law—every citizen is compelled to do military duty.

On the morning of the 4th, previous to the departure of the New York, heavy cannonades were heard, supposed to be another attack on our post opposite Matamoras. Great excitement prevailed at Saint Brasos and Isabel up to 1 P. M. when the N. York departed.

The steamer Mammoth left on the 5th for Arransas, for the purpose of bringing every man capable of doing duty, to the camp at Santiago.

The following is the Galveston City Gazette's account:

Gen. Taylor proceeded with the main body of the army in order to relieve Point Isabel, which was threatened, and upon the communication leaving only 7 or 800 men in the camp opposite Matamoras. The army proceeded without interruption, but the Mexicans thought the diminished force a complete and favorable opportunity for its capture—attacked it, and were repulsed with severe loss—some say several hundred. The loss on our side not stated, but very inconsiderable. Our batteries were opened on Matamoras, and reduced the place to ruins, or nearly so.

This was on the 3d, and the fighting continued until night. Walker, the well known Texan ranger and spy, then took forty men to carry intelligence to Gen. Taylor at Point Isabel, during the night. He lost six men on the way, and had his horse shot under him, but got in.

The only written information, we have had from the seat of war, comes from Cap. Sympson, late of the Revenue service of Texas—now in the employ of Gen. Taylor. Dated on May 4. Capt. S. says:

"The news was brought to Point Isabel by our friend Walker, of Major Hays's command. The Mexicans made the attack on our works after General Taylor came down here. The fight continued the whole day. The U. S. batteries knocked down Matamoras, killing two or three hundred Mexicans—they killing only one of our men by the explosion of a shell. The works were so well completed the Mexican shot could not injure them.

The New York reached Isabel from New Orleans just in time for the 1st 2 regiments she carried, to join Gen Taylor in his march for Matamoras.

GEN. TAYLOR.—We learn that when Gen Taylor left Point Isabel, to return to the intrenched camp opposite Matamoras, there was not the slightest doubt entertained that he would have to cut his way to his entrenchments through vastly superior numbers of the enemy, who were known to be posted in large forces among the almost impassable thickets of chaparral on the road, with a determination to cut him off if possible, in his attempt to regain his other forces. The number of the Mexicans is entirely vague and uncertain, though all the statements agree in estimating them at not less than ten thousand, while many accounts put their numbers at fifteen or twenty thousand. All accounts agree that the Mexican forces are rapidly flocking in from all quarters. How many had to cut the river could not be told, though it seems but reasonable to presume that a large part of their forces will be brought into requisition to dispute the march of Gen. Taylor.—They could not but see the importance of cutting him off, and would doubtless employ all their advantages of local knowledge, skill in horsemanship, and all their acknowledged resources of stratagem to accomplish their object.

Gen Taylor anticipated a formidable and desperate opposition to his march, but determined to accomplish it or perish. It seems, therefore, every way reasonable to suppose, that a bloody and decisive battle was fought on the 5th inst., and we wait with almost painful anxiety to hear the result by the next arrival.

We learn from good authority that Gen Taylor had ordered the schooner Alert to repair to Vera Cruz with despatches, as is supposed to the Gulf squadron, to blockade the Mexican ports. There is indeed but little doubt that all the Mexican ports in the Gulf are now under strict blockade, and the American fleet in the Pacific is amply sufficient to shut up every port of Mexico on that shore, as soon as orders can be sent to that effect.—Galveston News, 8th inst.

We understand that Major Ringgold of the artillery commanded in the American camp opposite Matamoros during the engagement with the Mexicans.

A previous arrival at New Orleans gave an account of a gallant affair between captain Walker and twelve of his Texan rangers, and the Mexican army, 1500 strong. Walker, with his company of 75 men, sallied out from Isabel on the 28th ult., in hopes to reach Gen Taylor's camp. He fell in with the Mexicans, when most of his men, being raw recruits, fled. Twelve men remained firm, and with this little handful, Walker kept the Mexicans in check for half an hour. By this time, six of his men had fallen by his side, when his horse was shot under him, and he with his surviving men effected their escape to Point Isabel. The Mexicans pursued till they came within range of the guns of the post, when they in turn retreated.

Walker reports above 30 Mexicans killed in this engagement.

The next day captain Walker volunteered with four men to carry an express through to Gen Taylor. The attempt was thought almost fool hardy, but he persisted.

FOR THE RIO GRANDE.—Gen. Worth passed through Wilmington a week ago, on his return to the Army, which he only left on Gen. Taylor's positive assurance that there was no danger of any collision. The news found him at Washington city. He instantly applied to recall his resignation. His request was complied with, and in 36 hours he was on his way back.

Gen. Scott, commander-in-Chief, passed through Wilmington on Friday, to take the command.

Besides the troops at the South and West, two companies 2d Artillery have been ordered from Baltimore, one from the Delaware, one from New London, three from Old Point, three from Charleston, one each from Augusta, Savannah and Pensacola.

The Mobile volunteers, 100 strong, have the honor to be the first to start for the camp. They left home on the 4th, 24 hours after the news was received, and sailed from New Orleans on the 6th along with 200 regulars. Two other companies were organized at Mobile. None of the New Orleans volunteers had started until the 10th. The Picayune says that *only sixteen* volunteers sailed from Galveston, in Texas. We understand that a Galveston paper says there were 75.

Volunteer companies have been raised in Columbus and Augusta, Geo., Vicksburg, Miss., and Richmond, Va., and probably at Charleston.

A company from Kentucky is stated to have arrived already at New Orleans.

Gen Worth had information of the escape, and safe arrival in camp, of Capt. Thornton and Lieut. Mason, who are reported to have cut their way through the enemy. We regret to find no confirmation of this from the South.

The War news produced prodigious excitement in all the Northern cities. Great public meetings were held in Philadelphia, Harrisburg, &c. A perfect panic, such as has not been known in a long time, pervaded the New York stock market. Fancy stocks could scarcely be sold at any price. U. S. Government stocks fell 4 or 5 per cent. The 6 per cents fell from 110 to 105. 5 per cents from 101 to 98.—The feeling afterwards improved a little. The fact that the government will now have to borrow money, or issue Treasury Notes, is calculated to make all stocks fall, and to produce great caution in credits, and business of all kinds.

The effect upon goods and produce,—what it will put up, and what it will put down,—is not yet apparent.

It would seem to be folly and madness now to reduce the Tariff, and yet we suppose the attempt will still be made.

Fears are entertained in some quarters, that England and France will interfere; but the better impression seems to be, that if they do, it will be only to interpose their good offices to settle the difficulty.

The news from Gen. Tayler's army, published in our last, reached Washington on Saturday evening the 9th. It produced prodigious excitement. A Cabinet meeting was immediately held, and another on Sunday morning. Orders were despatched on Sunday from both the War and Navy Departments, to all parts of the country, to concentrate all the disposable Naval and Military force as soon as possible at the seat of War. The President's Message, which will be found on our first page, was sent to Congress on Monday. The Military Committee of the House met on Sunday, and agreed to recommend the measure which the House adopted on Monday, and the Senate on Tuesday, viz: an appropriation of ten millions of dollars, and authority to raise 50,000 volunteers. For the interesting debates on the subject, see our synopsis of Congressional proceedings. There was no objection, it will be seen, to making the most ample provision for the public defence, though Messrs Calhoun, Mangum, Crittenden, and others objected to the contemptible trick, as we consider it, of the dominant party, in compelling the Whigs to vote that the war was the act of Mexico, and thereby to endorse the acts of the Administration, and excoriate it from its just share of blame for bringing it on, or to vote against the appropriation and the volunteers for defence. Objectionable as the bill was on that ground, but 14 members of the House, and 2 in the Senate, finally voted against it. Mr. Calhoun refused to vote.

"Gen. Taylor's camp extends about four miles along the river Bank—two miles above, and two below Matamoras. The entrenchment to erect it required 2300 men for thirty days. It is made of sand, and covered over with twigs woven together like basket work, surrounded by a very wide and deep ditch. The walls of the magazine, in the interior of the fortification, are formed of pork barrels filled with sand, seven tier thick, four tier high, covered over with timber, on which sand is piled ten or twelve feet. Twelve heavy pieces of ordinance are so placed as to command the town of Matamoras. Five hundred men could defend the fortification against any force the Mexicans could bring against it at present."

New Orleans Tropic.

HOW IT LOOKS IN TEXAS AND NEW ORLEANS.

We find in the National Intelligencer, some letters relative to Mexican affairs. One to Col. Fitzpatrick, a gentleman of high character and good military fame, writes from the camp at Matamoras:

"Gen Taylor is about to be surrounded and cut off from his supplies at Point Isabel, which is twenty seven miles distant. The Mexicans have a force of from two to three thousand on this side the river, and the destination is doubtless Point Isabel, where there is not more than four hundred men of all descriptions. You will believe me when I tell you that this army will have the d—dest hardest fighting that ever any army had in this world, and, unless reinforcements are largely and speedily sent to its assistance, it must be cut off, as the enemy are in great force, and I fear have been very much underrated. I tell you, sir, the enemy have been entirely underrated, and this army has put itself in a trap, and is cut off (or about to be so) from its supplies.

I am here with Col. Twiggs as an amateur, and I shall stick to it til I am killed or made prisoner. * * * *

Yours, truly, R. FITZPATRICK."

[We generally cut out such naughty words, but ever since the army swore so terribly in Flanders, a little *emphasis* is allowed to military men. *U. S. Gazette.*]

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in New Orleans to a member of Congress.

"There is little or no enthusiasm in Texas, and there will be difficulty and delay in getting the twenty four hundred men in the field called for from Texas. Here there will be also yet greater difficulty, I fear. The extreme dilatoriness of the Government in paying off the Texas volunteers has produced a most unfortunate effect.

There seems to be little or no confidence in the Administration. There is no money here. Both the Quartermaster and Commissary are without a cent, and large sums are now due to citizens; and yet it appears we have eleven or twelve millions in the Treasury.

You need not be surprised to learn that Gen. Taylor's army is destroyed or made prisoners within ten days from this time.

Arista is in command, and he is an excellent officer, and looks forward no doubt to the Presidency as his reward.

The stupidity of our Government in sending Gen Taylor to the Rio Grande, and opposite to Matamoras, where he assumed a threatening attitude, is quite without parallel. With only twenty-one hundred and fifty men, too! What the object was I cannot imagine. An army of ten thousand men will now be necessary to maintain our position on the Rio Grande, and a probable expense of twenty millions of dollars will be incurred before this awful blunder can be remedied."

From the camp of Gen. Taylor, across the Peninsula to Point Isabel, is about 30 miles. The distance to be reached by the earliest aid that can reach Point Isabel are as follows: From Galveston, by the outside route 320 miles; from Galveston by the inside route 336 miles; from New Orleans by river Mississippi and coastwise to Point Isabel 802 miles; from New Orleans to Galveston 482 miles; from Matamoras to the bar of the Rio Grande, by the course of the river, about 70 miles.

The Blockade of the Rio Grande—Rumored Protest of the British Minister.—There was a report circulated in Washington city, that Mr. Pakenham, the British Minister, made a formal protest to our government against the blockade of the Rio Grande, and against our troops crossing that river. The Washington Union thus contradicts it:

"As this rumor may have flown, by this time, half the way to New York, and may affect the price of stocks, if it were not even designed to effect that object, we deem it our duty to say at once, that the story is, so far as we are advised, without any foundation. Certain it is, our Government has not yet heard of any such protest; and deeply, indeed, should we regret the movement."

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.

Drafting.—We learn that the Governor has issued orders for a *draft*, and the enrollment of persons liable to military duty will be commenced this morning and continued to-morrow, when the drafting will be commenced. Any person, however, who will send in a substitute to the recruiting officers will be exempted from draft. We are glad that the Governor has resorted to this step, and can only regret that it has not been done before, and that the whole required force are not now en route for Point Isabel.

Volunteers for Texas.—We learn from head-quarters that eight full companies, composed of from 65 to 75 men each, have been duly enrolled and mustered into the Washington Regiment, Lieut. Col. Walton commanding, and that they are now in the barracks, and will be drilled until Sunday, on which day the whole regiment will probably get off.

Government Stores.—The brig Apalachicola, and the schooner Enterprise, Harriet Smith and Southerner cleared yesterday from this port for Brazos Santiago, loaded with Government stores for the use of the army.—*Picayune.*

Printers and Patriotism.—As usual, our craftsmen have been prompt in volunteering for the defence of the country. Out of a body of less than two hundred, nearly fifty have already dropped the "composing stick" and shouldered the musket. Patriotism has made a strong draught on the offices; in fact, so great is the enthusiasm of the craft that the question is not "Who will go" but "Who will remain?" Most of them have enrolled themselves in Senator Mark's company.

Many of the printers who volunteered for Texas, were earning from 18 to 25 dollars per week at their business, and are steady and reputable young men. They refused to receive the bounty of $10 per man, offered by the Governor.—*Tropic.*

General Scott.—Although the partizans of the Administration defend zealously the wisdom of sending the American army to the Rio Grande, they nevertheless seem not at all unwilling to divide the responsibility and the glory of that measure with Gen. Scott—which they would never do if they had not themselves some serious misgivings in reference to its propriety. The General and his friends, however, seem to be not at all willing to deprive the Administration of any portion of the merits of that movement! A letter from Washington to the editor of the Alexandria Gazette affirms, "on competent authority, that Gen. Scott was not consulted on the subject, but was peremptorily directed to issue the order. He did not approve of the movement; and, had he been consulted, would have objected to it." Strange, if the step was a wise one, that the Administration should be so eager to confer the honor of it upon a gentleman for whom it has no very especial regard—and scarcely less strange that he should so promptly decline that honor! The truth is, the President and his partizans, now that it is too late, perceive that he has committed a capital error, for which he will be condemned by the sober judgment of the people; and they are looking out for a scapegoat!—*Richmond Whig.*

A Mexican Proclamation.—The Picayune publishes the following translation of a proclamation, which the Mexican General, Ampudia, found the means of distributing in the American camp:

The Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican army to the English and Irish under the orders of the American General Taylor:

KNOW YE: That the Government of the United States is committing repeated acts of barbarous aggression against the magnanimous Mexican Nation; that the Government which exists under the "flag of the stars" is unworthy of the designation of Christian. Recollect that you were born in Great Britain; that the American Government looks with coldness upon the powerful flag of St. George, and is provoking to a rupture the warlike people to whom it belongs. President Polk bodily manifesting a desire to take possession of Oregon, as he has already done of Texas. Now then, come with all confidence to the Mexican ranks, and I guarantee to you, upon my honor, good treatment, and that all your expenses shall be defrayed until your arrival in the beautiful capital of Mexico.

Germans, French, Poles, and individuals of other nations! Separate yourselves from the Yankees, and do not contribute to defend a robbery and usurpation which, be assured, the civilized nations of Europe look upon with the utmost indignation. Come, therefore, and array yourselves under the tri-coloured flag, in the confidence that the God of Armies protects it, and that it will protect you equally with the English.

PEDRO DE AMPUDIA.

FRANCISCO R. MOLENO,
Adjt. of the Commander-in-chief.
Head Quarters, upon the Road to Matamoras, April 2, 1846.

By the same paper we are informed that the Mexican fort of St. Juan de Ulloa is filled with foreign engineers, and that the army on this side the Rio Grande is accompanied by English, French, and other Artillerymen. "An army (says the Picayune) altogether formidable enough to excite the spunk and exercise the military abilities of as great a people as popular orators describe us to be, awaits us. Mark this. And, since the war has begun, let it be pushed forward with vigor.

One Sign—Cannon Balls.—We understand that our townsmen, Messrs. Savery & Co., iron founders, have received an order from government, to supply at once one hundred tons of cannon balls.

Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

Chapporal.—The word *Chapporal* occurs in the news from Texas which we publish this morning. As that is rather a new word with our readers, and as it may occur again, and is important as illustrating the "seat of war," we think it proper to say that a Chapporal is a term applied to a species of evergreen thicket, composed of the musquit bush matted with vines. It generally grows about six or seven feet high. The whole country between the Nueces River and the Rio Grande, is more or less covered by this chapporal, interspersed with salt lakes. There is very little fresh water or grass to be had in any portion of the whole intermediate distance, averaging one hundred and fifty miles wide.—*Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.*

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?—The important question, Who is responsible for the present war! is much discussed, in and out of Congress. Its decision depends mainly upon the rights of the parties to the country lying between the Neuces and the Rio Grande. The President asserts that our boundary extends to the latter river, and supports that assertion by the declaration, that Texas, by its act of 1836, claimed that river as its boundary; that her jurisdiction had been extended to it; that the country between the two rivers had been represented in the Congress and Convention of Texas, and is now represented in one of our Congressional Districts; and that the U. States have, by law, there extended our revenue system.

This seems to be a strong case; and yet there is reason to believe that it only *seems* to be so, and is not so in reality.

It is true that Texas claimed, after 1836, to the Rio Grande; but so did Mexico claim to the Neuces. Texas included the country up to that river in one of its widely extended election districts, but it might also, *on paper*, have extended its congressional district to the city of Mexico. Texas asserts that the country was represented in its congress, &c., though the fact is asserted as to no one, that no election was ever held there for the Texan congress, and no citizen of that country recognises Texas as his government, and the people of that region are now actually represented in the Mexican congress. Our revenue laws have indeed embraced that country, but they were never put in force there; and the fact is, that as our army advanced, they found *a Mexican Custom House and village*, at Point Isabel, 27 miles East of the Rio Grande. The people set fire to the custom house, and their dwellings, and retreated before our army,—a very strange procedure indeed, if they had been citizens of Texas or the United States. Besides, the army met Mexican troops at the Colorado, in possession of the country. They retreated before our superior force.

Yet more: Mr Slidell was sent to Mexico expressly to treat in regard to this very disputed territory; and the President carefully refrained from ordering its occupation until his mission proved to be unsuccessful. If the country was ours, why did he not occupy it at first?

It is said that Mr Clay and other Whigs contend that our title extends to the Rio Grande. On the other hand, Mr Buchanan, whilst the Tyler Treaty of Annexation was before the Senate, expressed his opinion in the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the incorporation of the Republic of the Rio del Norte into the American Union, by virtue of a Treaty with Texas, comprehending as the said incorporation would do, a part of the Mexican departments of New Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas, would, be an act of direct aggression on Mexico; for all the consequences of which the United States would stand responsible."

We may not have the full information on which to found a positive opinion; but as far as we have seen, the above presents the points in controversy. On the proper decision, depends the responsibility of this Mexican war.

This question, so important in itself, derives additional importance from the consideration, that if the President may settle a disputed boundary with Mexico, by summarily taking possession of the territory in dispute, so may he undertake to settle the Oregon question. If he may, without the consent of Congress, do that which almost necessarily leads to a war with Mexico, so may he do that which will lead to a war with England. In both cases the Constitution on its most favorable construction, and Congress had done no more than to declare that the state of things called war could be brought about. There is no question between the Senate and myself. I will go further, and say it is a mere perversion of language to call the present state of things war. It is a case of invasion, a state of hostilities between two opposite forces on the frontier. Now, whether we should proceed and settle our accounts with Mexico at once is the great question to which I alluded.

Mr. MOREHEAD said that the President had no power constitutionally to involve the country in a war. That power belonged to Congress alone. But if there is now war, it follows that the President can involve the country in war without the assent of Congress. He thought there was a very reasonable distinction between war and hostilities. There was a period of the Government when that distinction was practically carried out. It was the period when hostile relations existed between this country and France. There were aggressions committed on our commerce on high seas, and claims for restitution were formally set up by the owners of the property destroyed. Congress adopted various measures indicating a state of hostilities, but there was no war declared, and none existing, and yet there was an extensive series of hostilities enacted on the ocean—not amounting to actual war, not constituting war as intended by the Constitution, yet such a state of hostilities as made it necessary for Congress to adopt various measures authorizing various parties to repel aggressions on the part of France.

Mr. DAVIS of Mass. was ready to give the President all suitable power to repel invasion. Yet it is our duty to know whether the territory of this country has been invaded. The Message affirms this; but it also admits that there is an unsettled question of boundary between us and Mexico. The President may mean, for aught Mr D knew, that this question of debatable ground does not exist where the army is now located. The President refers to the establishment of ports of entry and

---

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, on Monday the 11th, the President's Message having been received and read, Mr. SEVIER moved its reference to the Foreign Committee. Mr. S. moved to print 20,000 extra copies.

Mr. CALHOUN said they had here a great question presented to them—a question which, in view of all its consequences, it was impossible for years to term mature; and he hoped that the Senate would, on this occasion, manifest that deliberation, and give to the subject that dispassionate consideration, which was worthy the character of a grave and deliberative body. He therefore hoped the Senate would, laying aside every minor consideration, proceed at once to the adoption of such measures as were rendered necessary by the present emergency, such as the Constitution demanded of them, and such as the honor and the interests of the country might require. But he hoped that in the present state of the case nothing more than was necessary would be done in regard to printing documents. He thought the use of the Senate after they had been printed, and before they were put under consideration, it would be time enough to determine what number should be printed. He had always been understood that the printing of a vast number of any set of documents was the endorsement of their contents. He would not express an opinion upon the documents now before the Senate, but he thought it would be advisable to print a small part of the Senate to peruse an unmutilated copy of the message uttered by Mr Calhoun. He also wished to have the documents contained in the message printed, and was prepared to move a resolution to carry out what he had recommended. He had recommended the raising of war; he had only recommended the placing of the country in a state of war; he had only recommended the placing at his disposal a sufficient military force to repel invasion. He believed there was no man in the Senate who would not respond to that recommendation. He would ask the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) if he did not say he believed he would respond to it?

Mr. ALLEN advocated the printing.

Mr. J. M. CLAYTON moved to refer it to the Military instead of the Foreign Committee.

Mr. CALHOUN explained, that the President had announced that there was war by the act of Congress; that his interpretation, it was not seen in the Constitution designated by the framers of it, was that on their own part, he was not ready to declare war, but to repel hostilities and war. God forbid that he should ever be found under the Constitution, or not confounding the one with the other, that he might be invasion without war, and that they should find themselves forced to repel invasion without war. He did not know such as was strictly speaking denominated. It was for Congress to say whether war should be declared or not. He was under that aspect of the question, he thought, he had sufficiently manifested that there should be no delay on the part of the Senate in taking such steps as the Foreign Committee and the Senate, at their leisure afterwards, upon the grave subject of discussing the war.

Mr. ARCHER doubted that we were in a state of war. When the Cong

appointment of revenue officers, as evidence that the territory is ours. Mr. D. had entirely misapprehended the tenor of the act if it was meant to spread our revenue laws indefinitely over any thing which they might call Texas, or over any disputed territory. If it turns out that this territory is debatable ground, a serious responsibility rests somewhere, and presents the question of war in a very different aspect from what it would have possessed had the invasion been made within the acknowledged limits of this country.

Mr. SEVIER professed his willingness to meet any opponent on that question whenever the day of reckoning comes. The President had done his duty manfully, and what the Constitution and laws justified.

Mr. J. M. CLAYTON said that it was necessary to reply to the above remark, that in his opinion the whole conduct of the Executive in this case had been utterly unjustifiable. His acts, if they do not amount to war, necessarily tended to provoke war, to bring on war, and that without consulting Congress or his constitutional advisers. He had ordered the army to the left bank of the Rio Grande, in front of the town of Matamoras, with a battery pointing at the town, and the river blockaded, so as to exclude supplies from the Mexican forces. This was done without consulting Congress, or the Senate, or any Committee of the Senate. War was the inevitable consequence.

Mr. SEVIER replied, that the President never consulted Congress as to any movement of the army from one point to another in the U. States. Texas is in the Union. Its frontier was threatened with invasion, and the President did right to send the army there to protect it. The army is under the direction of the President and Commander-in-chief, to be placed where they think proper. If there is blame for the position of the army, he did not think the President accountable. He understood, that Gens. Scott, Taylor and Wool, had been consulted and had located the post. Gen. Taylor had full, ample discretion, and was a very worthy and intelligent officer, enjoying, he supposed, the full confidence of the party on the opposite side of the chamber (the Whigs).

Mr. CLAYTON thought it would be found that the only consultation with the Generals was that the President informed them that it was decided to take a post on the Rio Grande, and that the point opposite Matamoras was suggested, to which they very freely assented. He doubted very much whether the Generals ever recommended that the left bank of the river should be occupied. But if they had, that does not exonerate the President and the Administration from the responsibility. The question is, was it right or necessary to locate the fort at Corpus Christi, cross the desert, and take up a post on in front of the friendly town of Matamoras, with batteries pointed against the town? It was an aggressive act, as much so as a man's putting a pistol at another's breast. I protest against this attempt to shift the responsibility from the Government to the shoulders of the commanding officer, acting in strict accordance with its instructions. It is unjust towards that officer. In the peculiar circumstances in which the Administration have placed him, it is grossly unjust. I am justified in complaining with indignation of this attempt to shift the responsibility, the meaning of which I will not pretend to say. I have felt that these acts of the Executive ought to be condemned—I do condemn them. I think that they will be condemned by the people of the United States. By these acts we have been precipitated into a war with a friendly nation. Congress has not been consulted, nor either branch of it.

The President of the United States has the power to provoke war—perhaps to carry on war without the consent of Congress—but he has not the right to do it; and whilst I and my friends on this side of the house, in all candor in the debates of patriotism, as I trust, are ready to vote all the means in the treasury, and all that is necessary, if there is not enough there, for the purpose of defending the country and vindicating its honor and character, I think we have some right to call on gentlemen on the other side of the house, and ask of them to silence the spirit of party enmity, and pause to weigh the acts of the administration, although it is the administration of their own choice, and when they see that done by the Executive which they in their cooler moments cannot approve, to join with us in condemning it openly, in the face of Heaven and all men.

Mr. ALLEN thought it extremely unjust to begin this business by denouncing the President, before any errors on the Gov't and accusing it of being the aggressor. No man deplored the alternative necessity, the urgency, the instant need of providing for the defence of the country. But he proposed to view the cool, cautious, and deliberate Senator, Mr. Clayton, falling into the error of pronouncing judgment against his country before it was ready before its own or any other tribunal.

Mr. CLAYTON said he had done no such thing. He had expressed no judgment against his country,—but he made the distinction which the Senator from Ohio often omitted to make between his country and the Executive. I now judgment the President is not of the States," and on examining his acts. I am not to be considered as condemning my country. His remarks had been drawn forth by those of Mr. SEVIER.

Mr. HOUSTON was for prompt action, not discussion. The consequences would have been the same, whether the army occupied the Rio Grande or Corpus Christi. The Mexican Generals told Gen. Taylor that war should be begun if he did not remove from his position. He would not blame the Administration for not being responsible for Gen Taylor, but he was convinced that the gov't was responsible for what had been done.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, after making some inquiry as to the documents communicated with the President's message, and after the order to General Taylor to advance to the Rio del Norte had been read, proceeded to remark, in substance, that he deeply regretted the intelligence communicated by the message of hostilities with Mexico. That it was our true policy to cultivate peace with her. That such had been our policy in relation to Mexico and all the South American Republics. That we had hoped the first struggles for liberty, and their establishment of Republican Governments, and looked upon them as bringing a system of principles opposed to the monarchical systems of Europe. As the head of the republican system, it has been our feeling, as it was our true policy, to cherish the kindliest relations and sympathies towards them all. And such had been our course till our late unfortunate difficulties with Mexico, which resulted, as we are now informed, in actual hostilities. Mr. C. feared that all had been done by our Executive that might have been done to avoid that result. He hoped the Senator from Ky. (Mr. SEVIER) might be able to justify, in every particular, the conduct of the President; but at present he could see no reason for advancing our army through a disputed territory to the banks of the Rio del Norte, and pointing our cannon upon the town of Matamoras. Such a course could hardly fail to be regarded as an insult, and to provoke hostility. But he did not wish prematurely, or without the fullest information, to impute blame. As to Gen. Taylor, he knew him well: he was a brave and prudent officer, worthy of all confidence, and he felt assurance that he was warranted by his orders in all that he had done.

He said the time would come hereafter for inquiring into the circumstances and causes of the present hostilities; and the scrutiny, he trusted, would be strict, and such as the importance of the event demands. Whoever should be found to have caused the hostility, if it has been caused on our part, ought to be held to the highest responsibility. Congress alone can constitutionally declare war, and the people of the United States are not to be involved in war by any other authority than that of their own representatives.

There would come a time, however, for that scrutiny. For the present we must provide instantly for the defence of the country. That was our first duty, however hostilities may have been occasioned; and he was prepared to grant at once whatever of men or money was necessary for the purpose. Our *country* is not in fault, though her servants or agents may be, and it is our duty to stand by her.

But I trust that while we adopt all the *warlike* measures that the occasion may require, we shall be equally unanimous adopting all the most prompt and efficient means of restoring, if we can, friendly relations with Mexico. We can have no motive for pressing too far on a weak or fallen foe. The feelings of Mexico, under all recent occurrences, must naturally be excited and wounded.

Policy and magnanimity require that we should be as forbearing towards her as we can. Our superiority is such as to relieve us from the possibility of our forbearance or generosity being construed into fear, or ascribed to any improper or unworthy motives. No statesman could render a greater service to his country than by restoring our peace and friendship with Mexico. And so important do I regard it, that, if it was in my power, I would, as soon as circumstances would possibly permit, send her a high and honorary embassy of peace—I would appoint Clay, Van Buren, Calhoun, and Benton—any one, two, or all of them. Mexico would feel herself honored by such a mission, and such ambassadors would give peace, cordial peace, to the two countries.

The Message was then referred to the Military and Foreign Committees, as moved.

The House bill to increase the rank and file of the Army, by increasing the companies to 100 men each, for a war establishment, (an increase of 6 or 7,000 men in all,) and changing the term of enlistment from 5 to 3 years, was passed. As was also the bill to raise an additional regiment of mounted riflemen.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on the same day, Mr. Hopkins reported a bill to increase the rates of postage. For letters weighing a quarter of an ounce, 300 miles, 5 cents; over 300 and less than 600, 10 cents; over 600, 15 cents. For every additional quarter ounce, an additional postage, except when a single letter weighs more than a quarter and less than half an ounce, then single postage. Newspapers, less than 100 miles, 1 cent; over 100 miles, 2 cents.

The West Point Military Appropriation Bill being taken up, Mr. Sawyer of Ohio let off a volume of abuse against that institution; against the President for not sending his Message respecting Mexico; against the House for squandering the public money; against Gen. Taylor; against the government organ; against the Committee of Ways and Means for not sooner reporting the Tariff bill; but particularly against the Senate, which he accused of being a Whig body, and neglecting the public business. He said that if he could have his will, before sun-set this night, a million of freemen should be on their march for the Rio Grande. We do not hear however that Mr. S. has started!—Whilst he was in full blast, the Message came, and he gave way to it, remarking, that the report of that his feeble voice had been heard, and that it had at last brought the Message. [Alaugh.]

The Message was read and referred, and the House immediately took up a bill reported by the Military Committee to appropriate ten millions of dollars, and to authorise the raising of 50,000 volunteers. A resolution was adopted to close the debate on the bill in two hours.

Mr. Brinkerhoff of Ohio would not inquire why or how the war was commenced, or who was in fault; it was enough to know that war existed, was commenced by Mexico, and American blood was shed. He was for conquering a peace by a vigorous war. Let us strike with all our force and bring the enemy to our feet. Let us open wide the gates of war. He wanted the bill to contain a distinct recognition of a state of war.

Mr. Holmes of S. C. was in favor of acting with vigor, and granting all needful supplies; but the House should beware how it placed itself in a wrong position, by recognising the existence of a state of actual war, and authorising a declaration of war. He denied that Mexico had declared war. The two armies had come into collision, but war was not a necessary result. Mexico might apologize. The attack of the Leopard on the Chesapeake was not war. Let gentlemen reflect on the injury to commerce by a declaration of war. Let us suspend that till our merchants shall have an opportunity of calling in their ships, to protect them from the horde of privateers which would swarm in every place.

Mr. Rhett of S. C. and Mr. Bagley of Va. took the same view.

After a great deal of debate and many motions to amend, the bill was passed, 174 to 14—the 14 Nays being, Messrs. J. Q. Adams, Ashmun, Cranston, Culver, Delano, Giddings, Grinnell, Hudson, D. P. King, Root, Severance, Strong, Tilden, Vance.

The title of the bill is, "an act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the U. S. and the Republic of Mexico." And the preamble, the adoption of which was most strenuously resisted by the Whigs, is as follows: "Whereas, *by the act of the Republic of Mexico*, a state of War exists between that Republic and the U. S. Therefore," &c.

When Mr. F. B. Holmes was called, he said: Mr. Speaker, I vote aye, because I cannot withhold supplies from our army in its present condition; but I solemnly protest against the preamble to this bill, and publicly denounce it as base, fraudulent and false."

When Mr. Albert Smith's name was called he said: Mr. Speaker, I vote for the bill, but I do so under a protest to the preamble of the bill, as false in its facts and operating as a fraud upon the nation.

The bill authorizes the President to employ the militia, naval and military forces, and any number of volunteers, not exceeding 50,000, to serve for 12 months, or to the end of the war. The militia, when called out, to serve not exceeding 6 months. The pay to be $8 per month. Ten millions of dollars appropriated.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday, the bill was received from the House.

Mr. CRITTENDEN hoped one day would be allowed to consult the documents, which were still in the printer's hands. The bill amounted to a declaration of war, which he was not yet prepared to vote for, though he was ready to vote the supplies.

Mr. ALLEN said that instant action was required.

Mr. MANGUM said he had no disposition to embarrass the passage of the bill. He should, however, greatly hesitate to vote for it in its present shape, inasmuch as it was equivalent to a declaration of war, but he was prepared at once to vote supplies to any amount, whether of men or money. All he asked was, that the political question as to the actual existence of a war might be separated from the vote of supplies. If the friends of the Administration wanted their fifty thousand men and their ten millions of dollars, they could have both in half an hour, if they would not embarrass the bill by connecting it with the other question.

Mr. M. emphatically repeated that he had no disposition whatever, neither had those with whom he acted, to embarrass the passage of this bill. They felt quite as deep an interest in the national honor, and quite as much pride in the national dignity, as the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs; yet they were unwilling, though at the expense of being charged with a want of patriotism, to be placed in a false position. They were not willing to assume the fact, without evidence, that a state of war between the United States and Mexico did actually exist. Suppose that the troops which had crossed the Rio del Norte had acted without authority from their Government, and that the collision which had unhappily taken place was owing to their own unauthorized act—was any Senator prepared to say that, according to the doctrines of national law, this constituted a state of war between the two nations? The act of these military officers might yet be disavowed, and, until the Senate was better informed, were they ready solemnly to pass an act which was equivalent to declaring war in form? Mr. M., for one, was not willing to do this. He wanted more light; and he did not see that any injury could possibly result from separating a declaration of war from a vote of supplies. If we were actually at war, then he was under the impression that our forces ought to cross the river, and that we should not stop till we had dictated peace at the capital of the Mexican empire. Let this fact be clearly ascertained, and then he was ready to place the whole force of the country at his disposal, so that he should be enabled to conquer peace in the heart of the Mexican empire. But if it should turn out that the acts of the Mexican soldiery were unauthorized, and that the two nations were not constitutionally in a state of war, why pass this bill in such a form as should give to the President the power to declare war at his pleasure? If gentlemen on the other side of the chamber had no purpose to embarrass others, and if their object really was to obtain with all possible expedition and unanimity a grant of supplies, they had but to separate that question from the question of peace and war, and they could obtain it to-day, they could obtain it in an hour.

Mr. CALHOUN said that he had no disposition whatever to create unnecessary delay in the passage of this bill. The rule he had laid down for himself, and which throughout life he had endeavored to follow, had been to discharge his duty in whatever emergency he might be placed, and especially was he called to observe this rule in acting on so solemn a question as a declaration of war. All he wanted, all he asked for, was time to make up his opinion. He sought no delay, and resorted to no indirect course to conceal his true intent. Gentlemen argued strongly in favor of unanimity, but if unanimity constituted an element of force, and the friends of the bill were so anxious to obtain it, why could they not accommodate gentlemen who had honest doubts as the state of facts, by consenting to strike out the preamble of the bill, and to suffer the question of supplies to be separated from the question of a declaration of war? Was not such a course reasonable? Was it not fair and just? Gentlemen stated to the Senate that the information received from the frontier was such as to require instant action: if so they could have instant action. If any delay occurred, the delay was their own. He, Mr. C., should create none. He was prepared to vote the supplies on the spot and without an hour's delay; but it was just as impossible for him to vote for that preamble as it was for him to plunge a dagger into his own heart, and more so. He could not; he was not prepared to affirm that war existed between the United States and Mexico, and that it existed by the act of that Government. How could he affirm this, when he had no evidence on which to affirm it? How did he know that the Government of Mexico would not disavow what had been done? Was he to be called upon to give a vote like this? It would be impossible for him to utter it, consistently with that sacred regard for truth in which he had been educated.

He had no difficulty as to his course. His mind was made up; it was made up unalterably; he could neither vote affirmatively nor negatively. He had no certain evidence to go on. Whether any one would go with him in this course he did not know; he had made no inquiries, and he did not know that a single friend would be found at his side. As to what might be said on such a course, and all that was called popularity, he did not care the snap of his finger. If he could not stand and brave so small a danger, he should be but little worthy of what small amount of reputation he might have earned. He could not agree to make war on Mexico by making war on the Constitution; and the Senate would make war on the Constitution by declaring war to exist between the two Governments when no war had been declared, and nothing had occurred but a slight military conflict between a portion of two armies. Yet he was asked to affirm, in the very face of the Constitution, that a local rencontre, not authorized by the act of either Government, constituted a state of war between the Government of Mexico and the Government of the United States—to say that, by a certain military movement of Gen. Taylor and Gen. Arista, every citizen of the United States was made the enemy of every man in Mexico. It was monstrous. It stripped Congress of the power of making war; and, what was more and worse, it gave that power to every officer, nay, to every subaltern commanding a corporal's guard. Did gentlemen call upon him to do this? Did they expect he was going to vote for a position so monstrous? If they forced the question upon him, he should take his own course. If they wanted unanimity, they could have it, but if they chose to proceed on their own petty party views, be it so.

Mr. Clayton moved to refer the bill, with a view to separating the objectionable parts. Rejected 26 to 20.

Mr. Houston contended that the war has existed all along. That Texas and Mexico were at war when Texas was annexed, and that the U. S. adopted the War by annexation. War, therefore, in his judgment, unquestionably existed between Mexico and the U. S.

The debate was further continued by several Senators, and then the question was taken on striking out the preamble, and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Calhoun, Thos Clayton, J. M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Huntington, McDuffie, Mangum, Morehead, Simmons, Upham, Woodbridge—18.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, Colquitt, Dix, Houston, Jarnagin, Jenness, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Lewis, Niles, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Spaight, Sturgeon, Turney, Westcott, Yulee—2-

The bill was then passed, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, John M. Clayton, Colquitt, Corwin, Crittenden, Dayton, Dix, Houston, Jarnagin, Jenness, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Morehead, Niles, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Simmons, Spaight, Sturgeon, Turney, Upham, Westcott, Woodbridge, Yulee—40.

Nays—Messrs. Thos Clayton and John Davis —2.

When Mr. Crittenden's name was called, he voted "nay, except the preamble." So also did Mr. Upham.

Messrs. Calhoun, Berrien, and Evans, refused to vote. The others, including Messrs Webster, Haywood, &c. were absent.

On Wednesday, nothing of importance occurred.

On Thursday, a bill was reported to repeal an act limiting the Naval force to 7,500 men.

A long debate then arose on a bill to appoint additional paymasters, in which the system of removals and appointments was discussed. Mr. Calhoun denounced the modern system of "rotation in office," and deplored the evil effects which must arise from it. Great political principles would be lost sight of in the scramble for office, and the drawing of the official lottery every four years would be productive of the most pernicious results.

On Friday, nothing of importance; and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Tuesday, a bill to organise a new company of miners, sappers, and pontoniers, 100 in all, was debated and passed, 153 to 9.

Debate was then resumed on the Military Academy, which soon, however, became a debate on the Mexican war.

On Wednesday, the Military Academy bill passed, the motion to discontinue the institution being rejected, 94 to 59.

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up, and several of the amounts materially increased, to meet the requirements of the war. On a motion to increase the pay of privates from $7 to $10 a month, a long debate arose, which very early turned upon the subject of the war just waged with Mexico, and although the speakers deprecated the circumstances, and some of them condemned the manner and the acts which had brought it about, yet all heartily concurred in the sentiment that it should be prosecuted with vigor and energy, and with the whole power and resources of the country. Some of them the Whig members said they had done all they could to keep their country in the right; they had rallied in their endeavors; but now that there was war, they were for their country, right or wrong; they denounced the authors of the war and their measures; but they would fight it out to the last; and others the Democratic members as boldly defended those authors and their measures which had produced the crisis.

On Thursday, a warm partisan discussion on the same bill occupied the day.

On Friday, private bills.

CANDIDATES.

By the following extract of a letter from a friend in Richmond County, we learn that we have been led into an error, which we hasten to correct:—

"RICHMOND COUNTY, May 12th, 1846.

I notice in your last week's paper a paragraph, stating that Walter L. Steele had been nominated for the Commons in our County. This is a mistake. Col. Steele has been spoken of pretty generally for that place, but no nomination has been made. Our County is so entirely Whig that a Convention is not deemed necessary."

We are requested to announce Col. Wm. Hancock, of Moore county, as a Candidate to represent that Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Moore and Montgomery, in the next Legislature.

In Randolph County, Alex. W. Hogan and Daniel Bulla, Esqrs. for the Senate; and Alfred Brower, Zebedee Rush, Erasmus Birkhead, and Isaac White, Esqrs. for the Commons. Hezekiah Andrews for Sheriff. All Whigs.

FIRST MEETING OF GOV. GRAHAM AND MR. SHEPARD.—Only last night, after our columns were crowded with the war news, and proceedings of Congress, we received an exceedingly interesting and full account of the discussion between these gentlemen at Snow Hill, in Greene County, on Tuesday last. As it fills 14 pages of Manuscript, it is utterly impossible for us to publish it to-day. It shall appear in our next, and will command the undivided attention of our readers. Our thanks are due to the friend who furnished it.

MR. SHEPARD THE CANDIDATE.

When this paper was put to Press, yesterday, says the Raleigh Register, the Central Committee had not announced their decision as to the conflicting claims of Messrs. Shepard and Leak; but it is just as well known in this community, that Mr. S. is to be the nominee, as it will be after the Committee decide.

Mr. Leak paid a visit to this City, on Thursday last, according to appointment, but finding that he would, inevitably, be "snowed under," he declined to address the People.

RAIL ROAD.—We make room for another long article from "Candor," in relation to the respective routes proposed for the connection of the great chain of Rail Roads from North to South. The writer has fallen into some most egregious blunders, which it is our duty to correct. First let us refer to his explanation of his estimates, the correctness of which we called in question.

His estimate, as published in our paper of the 5th, was, for the iron for 1 mile, $5,893. He *now* endeavors to account for his enormous estimate of $19,265 per mile, by saying, that his "estimates were based upon an iron costing nearly $6000 per mile *more* than that upon the Wilmington and the Raleigh and Gaston Roads." How can this be? His entire estimate was only "nearly $6000 per mile." Did the iron on the Wilmington and Gaston Roads cost *nothing?* It would seem so; for again he *now* "admits that a road could be built from Raleigh to Fayetteville for, probably, $13,000 per mile," and yet, according to his original estimate, the grading, bridging, sills, and other things, *exclusive of the iron*, would cost $13,373 26. There is a discrepancy here which he has not accounted for, and which justifies the inference we could not but draw from his whole article, that it was an overestimate, calculated, if not intended, to frighten the public from the attempt to build the road.

But we learn from a source on which we rely, that the T Rail, now admitted on all hands to be the best, weighs much less than 50 lbs. to the yard, (that is, 160 lbs. to the yard of road, as calculated by Candor,) and that consequently he has made a large over-estimate in the iron also.

Whilst the writer does but justice to the feelings of the Editor of the Observer towards Wilmington, we are sincerely grieved and mortified to find the conclusion to which he has brought himself, "that Fayetteville is, and always has been, opposed to Wilmington." And how does he prove this sweeping assertion? Why, says he, "this scheme, [of a road from Raleigh to Fayetteville,] proves it." Indeed! And has it come to this, that a whole community is to be branded with so unworthy a charge, as the cherishing of a settled hostility to its neighbor, with whom its intercourse is necessarily of the most intimate and confidential nature, simply because it favors an enterprize which it regards as vitally important to its own prosperity? Are we presumed to have no right of judgment of our own as to what will or will not promote our prosperity as a community, that we are expected to take advice from an interested source before we act? This, we beg leave to assure our unknown friend "Candor," is an assumption a little beyond what our good nature will tolerate. Our citizens claim the right to judge for themselves as to their interests, and the imputation of unworthy motives, if it have any effect on them, will but excite them to a more determined effort.

But suppose we were to try our Wilmington friends by the rule thus laid down by Candor!—Nothing can be easier than to show, by such a rule, a most bitter and unrelenting hostility by Wilmington towards Fayetteville. Thus: The original project of Wilmington, out of which grew its present road, was to "divide and cut the State in two," by a Rail Road to that same city of Raleigh, which would have cut off a great deal of the trade of Fayetteville. This was a clear indication that Wilmington "is, and always has been, opposed to" Fayetteville. They abandoned that scheme because Raleigh would not aid them in it. Next, Wilmington made a Road to the Roanoke, which actually carried off from us the great mail, the travel, and a large portion of our trade. This, it must be admitted, according to Candor's rule, was a very decided evidence of opposition to Fayetteville. Next, she wanted a rail road from the head of tide water on the Cape Fear through that region of the State on which the very existence of Fayetteville was supposed to depend. Another evidence of hostility. And now she wants to build a road which she thinks will draw off the remains of travel which we have. Now, we do not call these things proofs that Wilmington "is, and always has been, opposed to" Fayetteville. By no means. They *are* proofs that Wilmington looks to her own interest, as she has a right to do; and one of them is a proof that she has the resolution and the ability to go ahead in defiance of obstacles such as no other similar community ever encountered and triumphed over. It is true she did nothing of this for the benefit of Fayetteville. She did it for her own benefit. If Fayetteville had been opposed to her, what better time for the exhibition of that opposition than when she came before the Legislature for her charters, for a subscription to her road, and for a State endorsement of her bonds? *Then*, opposition might have been felt, if it had existed. But instead of opposition, she received *aid* from Fayetteville. Do we *now* object to the scheme of Wilmington? Not a syllable! Let her go ahead! She is the best and the sole judge of her interests, and her "nerve and muscle" will never be paralyzed by any act or word of ours. But we ask the same forbearance, and that whatever is done, may be done without unworthy jealousies, or imputations on each other's motives.

"Candor" has given a most extraordinary "history" of the Rail Road Charters connected with this town. He is utterly mistaken in all the principal facts of his "history." The charter mentioned was *not* "the first Rail Road Charter obtained in this State"—two other charters were granted at the same session. It had no such "name" as Candor gives it. "The citizens of Wilmington subscribed liberally to the Stock of the road," says Candor, whilst the citizens of Fayetteville "would not subscribe a cent until they obtained from the Legislature an alteration of the charter, making it the Fayetteville and Western Road." Where *could* "Candor" have picked up this budget of blunders? The facts are, that Fayetteville subscribed $51,600, under the first Charter, and authorized a loan and subscription on the part of the town of $200,000 more; whilst Wilmington subscribed but $50,000. These subscriptions were made without any resolution being passed by Wilmington, that we ever heard of, to begin the road at Fayetteville. Indeed, the address issued at Wilmington a few days before the subscription, decidedly negatives any idea of such a resolution. It speaks emphatically and frequently of a road from Wilmington to Fayetteville. That scheme failed, not because Fayetteville "would not subscribe a cent," but because no place *except* Fayetteville and Wilmington subscribed a cent. Of the two towns, Wilmington was the first to abandon it; for in May 1833 our people were astonished by a notice published in Wilmington, calling upon subscribers there to come forward and receive back their advance payments. *Seven months after*, (and not before) *all this*, Fayetteville applied to the Legislature and obtained an entire new charter, not "an alteration of the Charter, making it the Fayetteville and Western Road," but the charter of "the Cape Fear, Yadkin, and Pee Dee Rail Road Company." It was not till the session of 1836, *two and a half years after Wilmington had abandoned the original scheme*, that Fayetteville "obtained from the Legislature an alteration of the charter, making it the Fayetteville and Western Road." And *then* it was, according to this most apocryphal "history" of Candor, that "the citizens of Wilmington, finding that they were distrusted, concluded to build a road for themselves." That is, in 1837, they concluded to build the road which was chartered in 1833, and commenced in 1836!!!

But this is not the most marvellous statement of this most amusing "history." Candor says that Fayetteville faltered when Wilmington was ready to advance the money to build a road west from Fayetteville. When did all this happen? We certainly never heard tell of it before.

But worse and worse! When the State, says Candor, offered to take two-fifths of the Stock in the Fayetteville and Western Road, the people of Fayetteville stood aloof with their funds!! whilst a dozen persons from Wilmington offered to take the remainder of the Stock and go ahead with the enterprize!!! and yet the good people of Fayetteville demurred, and the project was abandoned!!!! This certainly caps the climax of Candor's "history."

Why we have taken the trouble to go to the books of subscription and we find that the people of Fayetteville, who are said to have "stood aloof with their funds," actually subscribed $142,100, whilst *eight* individuals in Wilmington, (not twelve,) actually subscribed the enormous sum of SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS!! (not 6000 each, but 6000 in all.) Now this was a most marvellous way of "taking the remainder of the Stock," and "building the road for us;" and yet it is all that was ever subscribed to the Western Road by the people of Wilmington.

But the attempt to buckle fortune on our backs, by building a rail road for us 120 miles long with $6000, and the demurrer of the good people of Fayetteville, are not more strange than the reasons suggested by Candor, the principal one of which is, that we were unwilling to have a rail road because the produce which it would bring here would have to go to or through Wilmington, in search of a market, whereby Wilmington would derive some benefit!! We refuse to have a rail road built, at no expense or trouble to ourselves: we reject the advantage of the flood of trade which the enterprize would pour in upon us, lest our benefactor should pick up some of the crumbs which would fall from our overloaded table!—Really, Mr. Candor, this is *almost* too much for us to swallow. We shall next expect, to hear, that the object of the people of Fayetteville in expending $100,000 on the Cape Fear river, without the assistance of these twelve men (in buckram) from Wilmington, was not to make the river navigable, but to dam it up, so as to prevent Wilmington from "deriving some benefit." Ah Mr. Candor, we greatly fear that the bitterness of your own feelings towards Fayetteville is shadowed forth by the imputation of such unworthy motives against our town.

The fact is, that the people of Fayetteville *did* want a road, and they would have been very much obliged to Wilmington to build it for them, or even to help them build it. But it was abandoned because they could get very little help from any quarter, and could not themselves raise the necessary amount. For this history, we have not trusted to our recollection alone, but have consulted the original books of subscription, the Revised Statutes, and the newspapers of that day, and the President of the then existing Rail Road Company.

Our friend Candor winds up his "history" by another evidence of his kind consideration for the interests of Fayetteville—evidently going upon the presumption that we don't know what is good for us, that we require to be advised as to the rail road that we should build. He kindly suggests that we turn our attention to Warsaw, which he thinks would be cheaper, and far more beneficial *to Wilmington*. We would really like exceedingly to see such a road built, and if Candor will guarantee that it can be built upon the same terms as Wilmington proposed in 1833 to build our road, we will, on our part, guarantee that we will find "twelve persons" in Fayetteville to "take the remainder of the stock [i. e. $6,000] and go ahead with the enterprize." We could thereby pay off the immense weight of obligation under which we rest to Wilmington for all its schemes to benefit Fayetteville by taking away its mail, its travel, and its trade.

But seriously, we do not think that such a road could be built at less expense than one to Raleigh, or that it would be of any thing like equal advantage to us.

There are other matters in this connection which we would like to notice, but we fear that we should tire our own readers and those of the Commercial, which proposes to publish our reply to Candor.

We cannot close, however, without reiterating the expression of respect and attachment which we know we feel towards Wilmington, and which we verily believe exists nearly if not quite as strongly in this community generally. And we pray Candor to desist from his assaults upon either the plans or the motives of Fayetteville. Such things may lead to that ill feeling which he imputes, and can do no possible good. Let Wilmington go ahead! We bid her God speed! She cannot increase more in population, trade, and wealth, than we will be ready to rejoice over.

Since the above was in type, we find in Saturday's Commercial, an account of a meeting in Wilmington, which we have only room to say, is described as without parallel for numbers, unanimity, and enthusiasm. They resolved, unanimously, that a road to South Carolina "*ought to be, can be, and shall be built.*" Various committees were appointed to promote the object.

ODD FELLOWSHIP IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The R. W. Grand Lodge of North Carolina held its Fifth Annual Communication in Wilmington, commencing on Tuesday last, and remained in session three days. We learn that a good deal of business connected with the Order was transacted, and that the Reports from the Subordinate Lodges show the aggregate number of members to be about double the number last year.

The following are the Officers for the ensuing year:—

P. G. ISRAEL DISOSWAY, of Eureka Lodge, No. 7, M. W. Grand Master.

P. G. EDWARD YARBOROUGH, of Manteo Lodge, No. 8, R. W. Deputy Grand Master.

P. G. J. B. NEWBY, of Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4, R. W. Grand Secretary.

P. G. JUNIUS D. GARDNER, of Cape Fear Lodge, No. 2, R. W. Grand Treasurer.

P. G. J. CICERO JUSTICE, of Eureka Lodge, No. 7, R. W. Grand Warden.

P. G. Rev. A. PAUL REPITON, of Cape Fear Lodge, No. 2, R. W. Grand Chaplain.

P. G. M. ALEX'R MCRAE, of Cape Fear Lodge, No. 2, R. W. Grand Representative.

P. G. M. JOHN MCRAE, Sen'r, of Cape Fear Lodge, No. 2, Alternate.

P. G. DANIEL COGDELL, of Neuse Lodge, No. 6, W. Grand Guardian.

P. G. O. L. FILLYAW, of Thaddeus Lodge, No. 5, W. Grand Conductor.

Cape Fear Lodge, No. 2, in Wilmington, celebrated its Fourth Anniversary on Wednesday last, with a Procession, an Oration by Mr. Stephen D. Wallace, and other appropriate ceremonies. We regret that our limited space prevents our giving a more extended notice to this Celebration, particularly the Exercises at the Church, where the singing was conducted by the Pupils of the Odd Fellows' School, and is spoken of in the highest terms by all who had an opportunity of hearing it.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATION.—We have on hand a letter from SAMUEL WATTS, Esq., a member of the Virginia Legislature from Portsmouth, in reply to the Petersburg Intelligencer, and in explanation of the "undignified legislation" of that State relative to its Rail Roads, and to North Carolina. We regret that the press of the war news obliges us to delay it.

By this Morning's Mail.

This morning's mail furnishes nothing of much importance from the South.

On the morning of Sunday the 10th, three companies of the New Orleans volunteers sailed in the Galveston, and three others in the J L Day. The Picayune says, "At an early hour in the afternoon the road to the barracks was filled with equestrians and carriages full of men, women and children; at the Barracks the road for many yards was completely blocked up. The scene was a highly exciting one, and gave dreadful "note of preparation." Within the walls all was bustle and confusion; the volunteers drilling in squads, or preparing to depart—raw recruits being fitted with new clothes—friends parting, perhaps forever, from each other—a mother, a sister or wife weeping upon the shoulders of a son, brother or husband—while a few little prattling innocents looked on entirely unconscious of the serious nature of the occasion. The volunteers all seemed to be in good spirits, and as comfortable as the nature of their case would admit; but all were impatient to be off and on their way to attack the foe.

1848 volunteers had been enrolled at New Orleans. 242 soldiers came down on the 8th from Jefferson Barracks.

Mr. Lutterloh's Turpentine Distillery took fire a few evenings ago, soon after it had gone into operation, and the shed was burnt down. The damage is but trifling, and Mr L. expects to have the Distillery in operation again in a few days.

THE INVESTIGATION.—The Webster and Ingersoll committees get along slowly. Mr. Pettit, chairman of the committee to prosecute Mr. Webster, has refused to serve, because the House would not allow his committee a clerk, and Mr Wilmot has resigned on account of sickness. Messrs Seaborn Jones and Brinkerhoff were appointed in their places. This committee has not examined a single witness. Mr Schenk's committee has examined Mr Buchanan and his Chief Clerk, Mr Trist.

A CHEAP WAR.—The lower House of the New York Legislature, just before it adjourned *sine die*, passed a resolution to raise 50,000 volunteers, to be ordered on duty at the Governor's discretion, and appropriating $100,000 to defray their expenses—*exactly two dollars for each man!*

Shadows of Coming Events!—We find the following paragraph in the last New Orleans Tropic—which no one need be at a loss to interpret. It may be more difficult to arrest the War, once begun, than those who begin it dream of. Ambition and Avarice will look for its rewards, as well as Revenge for its gratification:

"FROM THE TROPIC.

Trouble Ahead for Mexico.—We were talking yesterday with an officer of one of our volunteer corps, and he informed us that there was not a man in his regiment that knew any thing about Geography, or any difference between the soils East or West of the Rio Grande. We hear of new Republics spoken of in Mexico, and we *saw two candidates for Governors* for these new Republics. The events of the future open with singular magnificence.

Death of Judge Stanard.—Judge Stanard, of the Virginia Court of Appeals, was struck down with Paralysis on Monday last, and died in two days thereafter. He was in the 67th year of his age.

"IS THIS MEDICINE" we exclaimed the other day, on tasting some of Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge. It certainly has none of the nauseous flavor, which one associates with the idea of physic. Children consider it quite a treat, and in taking it their palates are gratified, and their health restored at the same time. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge not only destroys worms, but carries off the mucus in which they are imbedded, and effects a radical and permanent cure. Every mother knows the prominent symptoms of worms, such as voracity, leanness, fetid breath, grinding of the teeth during sleep, paleness of the lips, itching of the nose, &c., but there is other indicia not so generally recognized. A dry cough, dull eyes, enlargement of the abdomen, and many other symptoms common to other diseases, frequently denote the presence of worms. If their existence is even suspected, the Vermifuge should be administered, because it can do no harm in any case, and may do incalculable good.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT always cures Asthma,—two or three large doses will cure the Croup or Hives of children in from 15 minutes, to 1 hour's time. It immediately subdues the violence of whooping cough, and effects a speedy cure.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
May 18. 11-3w

MARRIED,

In Louisburg, on the 13th instant, by the Rev'd Wm. Arendell, Mr JONES FULLER of Mobile, Ala., to Miss ANNA L. THOMAS, of Louisburg, N. C.

In Robeson county, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Russell, Mr. ELI PLUMMER to Miss MARY JANE COUNCIL.

In Davidson county, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. J. Lantz, Rev. FREDERICK W. PLOSSMAN, to Miss SARAH E., daughter of John W. Thomas.

DIED,

At the residence of her son, Dr. S. C. Bruce, at Carthage, on the 8th inst., suddenly, Mrs. FRANCES BRUCE, relict of the late Abner B. Bruce, a native of Norfolk, Va. but for nearly 50 years a resident of Hillsborough, and for many years an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church.

In Raleigh, on Thursday evening last, after a protracted illness, Mrs. WILLY W. LACY, the beloved consort of the Rev. Drury Lacy, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

In Wake county, very suddenly, a few days since, Col. ALLEN ROGERS, Jr.—formerly a

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THOMPSON, PANCOAST & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 40 Market St., Philadelphia,

Have constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of all articles in their line of business, which they are determined to sell at much lower rates than they have ever been offered in any market.

PATENT MEDICINES AND ESSENCES, of all kinds, constantly for sale at reduced prices.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND WINDOW GLASS, at manufacturers' prices. It is only necessary for Country Merchants and others to call, and satisfy themselves of the advantages of purchasing at No. 40 Market Street.

T. P. & Co. are also Agents for the celebrated *Indian Vegetable Balsam*, a certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Phila. March 6, 1846. 1-3m

We have heretofore murdered ourselves among those who believed that the "Hair Tonic" prepared by Doc or Jayne, was one of the many quack nostrums whose virtues are never seen beyond the fulsome puffs of their authors. We are willing at length to make public acknowledgement of the error of our belief. An intimate friend, some two or three months since, all the top of whose cranium was as bald as a piece of polished marble, nuzzled all our jeering and ridicule of the idea of attempting to *cultivate* so sterile a spot, purchased a bottle or two of the Hair Tonic from Dr. Jayne, and, according to his directions, applied it. During the process of working one friend ushered himself into our presence, and uncovering his hitherto naked head, it presented it with a thin, tho' luxuriant growth of hair, from one to two inches in length—upon the very premises we had believed as unyielding to cultivation as the trackless sand that skirts the Atlantic. This is no puff, but is religiously true, and to those who doubt, the gentleman can be pointed out. What is more in favor of this "Tonic," the case here cited was not one of temporary baldness—no sudden loss of the hair—but was one of years standing, though the gentleman is but forty-five years of age.

Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
May 4. 9-3w

Fair Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John McArn, dec'd, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to Alex. Johnson & Co., who in my absence are authorised to grant discharges. Those failing to do so by the 1st February 1846, are hereby notified that the claims will be put in suit without any discrimination. The distance at which the Administrator lives, and the responsibility which rests upon him, renders it impossible for him to extend any further indulgence, however much disposed he might be to do so under other circumstances.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r.
Nov. 16. 85tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their *SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK*, consisting of a variety of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

Fashionable silk and fur Hats, Boots and Shoes, fine French embroidered, plain and chip Straw Bonnets, fashionable shaw; double brim leghorn and palmleaf Hats, &c., which will be sold low.

April 4, 1846. 6-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a GUNSMITH SHOP at the foot of Haymount, next door to C. B. Jones's Store, where he intends carrying on making and repairing guns, pistols, and locks of all kinds. Also, repairing dwelling house locks, keys, spring bolts, knobs, umbrellas, parasols, canes, andirons, pocket knives, &c.

N. B. People from the country can have their work done by bringing it with them to town; they can have it repaired for their return.

All work done in good order at short notice.

E. A. HARPER.
May 4, 1846. 9tf
Carolinian copy.

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S Miscellanies; Wilson's do; Chronicles of Pineville, by the author of Major Jones's Courtship, 50 cents; Count Julian, or the last days of the Goth, by Simms, 40; Life of Margaret Catchpole, 25; Fremont's Exploring Expedition to Oregon, California, &c., 25; Leibig's Animal Chemistry, 25; Pictorial Life of Washington, of Jackson, of Napoleon, of Franklin, 75 cents each; Yankee Stories, by the author of Sam Slick, 50; Dow, Jr's, Patent Sermons, 1 50; Language of Flowers; Oxford Bibles, &c.

E. J. HALE.

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Bacon was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow citizens throughout the United States against loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company will be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

HALF PIPE pure FRENCH BRANDY,
1 do do Holland Gin,
1 qr. cask Sicily Madeira Wine,
2 do do ditto ditto,
50 boxes prime Cheese,
5 ditto Fine Apple ditto,
Almonds, Prunes, Raisins, Brazil Nuts, Lemon Syrup.

—ALSO—

1 case Cashmere Dresses and Damask Shawls,
1 ditto Florence and Straw Bonnets,
1 ditto Gentlemen's Calf Shoes,
1 ditto Britannia Candlesticks.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 14, 1845. 89tf

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME assortment of Fine CROCKERY, at retail, by

J. D. WILLIAMS.
April 6. 5-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving, direct from the New York and Boston markets, his

Spring & Summer STOCK OF GOODS,

To which he respectfully calls the attention of his old customers and the public generally. The Stock consists of a variety of Fashionable **Fancy and Staple GOODS** for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Spring and Summer wear, together with a fine assortment of

Hats, Boots, Shoes, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Iron, Nails, &c.

These Goods being laid in with much care, and for CASH, he feels authorised in saying, that he can and will sell them CHEAP for CASH, or on time to punctual customers.

J. P. COVINGTON.
Rockingham, N. C., April 16, 1846. 7-6w

One light three horse WAGON, with frame and cover entirely new, of first rate workmanship, for sale cheap by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
April 13. 6tf

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.

MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 20. 7tf

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and Summer supply of GOODS,** consisting of

Sup'r black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; black Satin Vestings; Plaid ditto; Valencia ditto; Prints; Chambourg Gingham; Organdie ditto; 4-4 Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Black ditto; Gingham Lawn; Alpaca; French Bombazine; Bishop Lawn; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambrics; Linen Lawn; Irish Linen; B. E. and Russia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Huckaback; Gambroons; Linen Drill; Stockinet; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper Cambric; col'd ditto; Rip. Kas. Plaid; Franklin Cottonades; Mosquito Netting; Carcass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow do; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Manilla Coffee; Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese in boxes.

March 23. 3tf

THE NAUTILUS (MUTUAL) LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

THIS Company, recently organized upon the improved and deservedly popular principle of Mutual Assurance, will confine its business exclusively to Insurance on Lives.

It commences with a capital of $50,000, which will be continually augmenting as its business increases. The rates of Premium correspond with those of other American Companies.

One of the peculiar advantages attending Insurance with this Company is, that all the assured share annually in its profits, and are interested in its success, for its Charter provides "That each and every member shall be annually credited with his proportional share of the amount of premiums earned, after deducting losses and expenses, but in no case shall his share of fee exceed the amount of such premium." These earned premium or profits will be safely invested by the Company constituting a perpetual fund, annually augmenting, for the benefit and security of all parties interested.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred, on a Single Life.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	$0 77	$0 88	$1 56
20	0 91	0 95	1 77
25	1 00	1 12	2 04
30	1 31	1 36	2 36
35	1 56	1 [illegible]	2 95
40	1 69	1 83	3 29
45	1 91	1 96	3 73
50	1 96	2 09	4 09
55	2 22	3 21	5 74
60	4 55	4 91	7 09

TRUSTEES.

James D. P. Ogden, — James Harper,
James Brown, — James Roybura,
H. W. Hicks, — Wm. H. Aspinwall,
A. Nevins, — Thos. W. Ludlow,
D. A. Comstock, — Leonard S. Suarez,
P. M. Wetmore, — A. M. Merchant,
Henry K. Bogart, — John Cryder,
A. Woodhull, — Schuyler Livingston,
R. L. Taylor, — Spencer S. Benedict,
E. C. Center, — Richard Irvin,
Thos. B. Richards, — Leroy Andrews.

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.

LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.
PETER FREEMAN, Actuary.

☞ The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive propositions for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

Dr. JAMES P. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, if made to us, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 23, 1846. 90tf

GREATER

"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS'

Steam Boat Company,

Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods by the way of the above named places, that they have made arrangements in Wilmington, to have all goods addressed to their care in that place, forwarded through FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, when the goods are in hand to pay freight to Wilmington, which will be 1d per cwt. on the freight bill will be charged.

And they further inform the public, that having spacious Warehouses on the bank of the river at this place, they will receive, and forward all goods through, that may arrive by this line, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be stored at the river at a considerable saving of drayage, or upstairs, as shippers may wish.

This Company mention in connexion with the above, that this line of Boats has been long and favorably known as safe and expeditious carriers on this river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

And they remark further, that this Company's freight charges is moderate, to pay the expenses of running their Boats, and that they, constantly, ARE PREPARED, AND WILL FOLLOW UP, all and every concession made to the shipping public by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

☞ The Merchants of this town can avail themselves of the arrangements in Wilmington, as they are intended alike for them as for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co., at Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDILL, Jr.,
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYRover.
Merchants' Steam Boat Company.
March 10, 1846. 1-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausean is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and New York, a handsome and varied assortment of Seasonable Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

To which he would invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to purchase at retail. This Stock will be found to embrace the richest and latest styles of Ladies' Dress Goods; Mantles; Shawls; Embroideries; fine Cambric Hdkfs; Cravats; Shell Combs; Patent Ivory Toilet and Fine ditto; Kid Gloves, (assorted colors;) Oil Silk; Corded, Grass, and Hair-cloth Skirts; fashionable Bonnet Ribbons and Flowers; finest Thread Edgings and Insertings; Polka and Lisle ditto ditto.

For Gentlemen's Wear—Super brown and black French Cloths and Cassimeres; black, brown, invisible green, and blue English do. do; figured and plain Satin and Silk Vestings; Linen Goods for light Summer wear; Suspenders; Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a great variety of Worsted Goods for Coats and Pants; latest style of Hats; light Calf-skin and Morocco Shoes and Pumps.

He would also say to Country Merchants, that he has bought expressly for the Wholesale trade, a very extensive assortment of cheap to time Calicoes; bleached Shirtings; bleached and brown Drills; Ticking; Irish and brown Linens; brown Hollands; Linen Drills; Silesias; Paper Cambric; black and white Worsans; Canvass; Padding; Sewing Silk and Twist; low priced Vestings; Oregon Stripes; Chambraves; blue and York Drills; Kentucky Jeans; Coat, Vest, Pantaloons and Shirt Buttons of every variety; Pocket, Side, and Dressing Combs; Pins and Needles; Flax and Cotton Thread; Table and Pocket Cutlery; Collins' Axes; Straw, Wool, and Fur Hats; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Coffee Mills; Sweet and Castor Oil; Essence of Peppermint; Cinnamon and Lemon; Colognes; Ink and Ink Powder; Indigo, (warranted best quality or nothing charged;) Madder; Camphor; Borax; Alum; Saleratus; Copperas; Spanish Brown; Powder, Shot and Lead; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, and Salt; Iron and Steel; French Brandy, Wine, and Gin. Together with many other Goods not named, which on examination will be found to render the assortment as complete and desirable as any in the market; all of which will be sold for Cash, Country Produce, or on time, as low as can be bought at any Store in town.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Brick Row, foot of Haymount.
March 23, 1846. 3tf

P. S. A few very superior Nova Scotia Grindstones, for Mills or Plantation use.

NEW GOODS.

H. LEETE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful selection of **Spring and Summer GOODS,** which he is prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Amongst his assortment may be found,—

Blue, black, invisible green, and brown broad Cloths; a great variety of Cassimeres and Vestings, latest style; Gambroon; cotton and linen Drillings; Kentucky Jeans; Cottonades; brown Linen, &c.; Silks; Alpacas; Bombazines; worsted and crape Bareges; embr'd Grenadines; Lawns; twilled, embr'd, and plain Ginghams; second and full mourning goods; Hosts, all qualities and prices; Collars; Cha[illegible] Scarfs; and cotton silk Hose; pink, blue, and [illegible]-black Crape; crape Lisse; swiss and jaconet Muslins; col'd and black Fringes; Paris Cord; Shawls; black and white lace Veils; short and long Gloves; grass and corded Skirts; Edgings; swiss and jaconet Insertings; Shirtings; 3-4 and 10-4 Sheetings; silk Buttons; Barege; Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama, and Fur Hats; fawn, straw, silk, florence, lace, and gimp Bonnets; a large assortment of Artificials, Boquets, and Wreaths; Shades and Parasols; Umbrellas; Boots and Shoes; Family Groceries; and many articles not enumerated.

March 24, 1846. 3tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Direct from New York and Philadelphia, at the New Store West side Hay Street, a few doors above Market Square. The Stock embraces a great variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's Spring and Summer wear, together with a good stock of fine BOOTS AND SHOES; Panama, Leghorn, and Palm-leaf Hats; Bonnets, &c.; Iron, Steel, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Hardware, heavy Trace Chains, Coopers Tools, &c.

P. TAYLOR.
March 21, 1846. 3-2m

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the following desirable Property for Sale, viz:

His SUMMER RESIDENCE, known as the Hooper place, situated on a high Sandhill, convenient to one of the best Springs in the vicinity, and may be made one of the most desirable and beautiful places about Fayetteville.

My NEW SAW AND GRIST MILLS, including all the Lands belonging thereto, adjoining the above—about 2¼ miles from Town.

ALSO, a small and well improved FARM, containing about 104 Acres, 60 of which is cleared, under good fence, and has an Orchard of 100 Apple trees thereon, of the most approved kinds. It has been highly manured, and is in good state for cultivating Corn, Peas, Potatoes, Grasses and Clover—20 Acres of which is of the best quality of River low ground; about 3½ miles from Town.

Persons disposed to purchase, will please call on me at an early day, as I am determined to dispose of it as soon as practicable.

☞ Terms accommodating.

W. R. CARMAN.
March 20, 1846. 3-3m

CANDIES! CANDIES! CANDIES!

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.

J. J. RICHARDSON,

No. 42 Market St., Philadelphia,

CONTINUES TO SELL his very superior **STEAM REFINED** Fancy Candies at 12½ cents per pound, wholesale, and the quality defies competition. J. J. R. begs customers and dealers to place no reliance on what is told them by those opposed to the *Cheap System*, derogatory to the character of his goods, as it is the only method by which they can induce people not to try an article that will give them better satisfaction than the one they are using, at 25 *per cent. less price.* The sale last year amounted to nearly 100,000 pounds, and not a complaint made.—My arrangements now are such as will enable me to manufacture 150,000 lbs. per annum. Call or send an order, and you cannot fail to be satisfied.

No. 42 Market Street, Philadelphia.
March 6, 1846. 1-3m

ONE HALF OF THE

Fayetteville Water Works,

For Sale. Apply to

E. J. HALE.
Dec. 2.

JUST RECEIVED,

5 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR,
10 boxes and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
3 cases Canton Preserved Ginger,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 cask Port Wine,
25 bags prime Rio Coffee.

Also, an assortment Umbrellas and Parasols.

For Sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
March 10, 1846. 1-tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for two Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of John McArn, in room of the original, which is lost or destroyed.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r
of John McArn, dec'd.
Fayetteville, March 2, 1846. 1500-3m

STEAMER EVERGREEN,

DRAWS 17 inches water, carries 750 bales Cotton. Shippers will do well to remember this, as low water may soon be expected.

REDUCTION

In the Expenses of getting Goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the interior of North Carolina.

THE Agents of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company take pleasure in informing the merchants of North Carolina, that they have made arrangements (where *funds* are in *hand* to pay the freights to Wilmington,) to receive and forward through that place, all goods entrusted to their care, FREE of charges for storage, drayage, wharfage and commissions; but when no funds are in hand, 10 per cent. on freights will be charged.

The facilities of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company for the transportation of Merchandize on the Cape Fear River, are greater than ever before possessed by any Company running Boats on this river, and very far superior to that possessed by any other Company now running boats between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

This Company have three Steamboats in first rate order, one of which draws but 17 inches water, and will carry freight equal to 750 bales of cotton. The Company have, in addition to the boats above named, six Lighters, suitable for low water, and to run in connection with the Steamboats.

We would respectfully invite all who desire to get their goods forward to Fayetteville expeditiously and safely and at very little expense, to consign their goods at Wilmington to

HALL & JOHNSON,
Agents for the Henrietta Steam Boat Co.
March 30, 1846. 4tf

All letters directed to Hall & Johnson at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have due attention. All who desire to do so may consign their goods to Hall & Johnson, Wilmington and Fayetteville, and due attention will be given them.

FOR SALE,

FOR cash, or paper at short time, payable at Bank, a valuable NEGRO WOMAN and her five Children, the eldest about 10 years old,—sold for a division among the heirs. An excellent character to the woman, and undoubted title to her and her children, will be given. Apply at this office.
Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

Wanted to Purchase,

To be delivered during the Summer,

10,000 BBLS. TURPENTINE
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Jan. 5, 1846. 92tf

For Sale,—*Very Cheap for Cash.*

7 NORTHERN-MADE BUGGIES and 3 sets of HARNESS, complete; all of superior workmanship, and of the most approved modern style.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

JUST RECEIVED,

10 BOXES assorted CANDIES.

ALSO,

An assortment of Ready-made **Summer Clothing,** consisting of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
March 20. 3tf

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.

JNO. C. THOMSON.
Dec. 5, 1845. 88tf

☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.

J. C. T.

HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in all parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

Fayetteville.	Jones.
A. Graham.	James [illegible]. Craven.
Cumberland.	Columbus.
Col. Alex. [illegible]rchson.	John Bryant.
Christopher [illegible]mroe.	Lot Williamson.
Alex. Williams.	Robeson.
Col. A. S. [illegible]cNeill.	W. C. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.	Richmond.
John [illegible]cDaniel.	John C. McLaurin.
John Evans.	John L. Fairley.
J. W. Howell.	Anson.
Bladen.	A. Bauchum.
Gen. James McKay.	J. R. Reid, Millwright.
Robert [illegible]ain.	Caswell.
S. N. Richardson.	J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
Thomas C. Smith.	William Russell.
Isaac Wright.	Chatham.
John Smith.	Cole & Brantly.
Sampson.	Smith & Pullen.
G. T. Barksdale.	N. Clegg.
Patrick [illegible]rphy.	Wake.
John H. Spearman.	S. Beasly.
Hardy Royal.	Johnston.
New Hanover.	J. T. Leach.
James [illegible]rphy.	Beaufort.
Charles Henry.	B. Runyon.
Onslow.	—— Arnold.
Robert Aman.	Pitt.
Greene.	John Joiner.
Thomas Hooker.	Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
Guilford.	Duplin.
Dr. Faulks.	Lewis Herring.
Lenoir.	James Jarman.
Thomas Rouse.	Daniel Moore.
Jesse Lassiter.	
John Williams, Esq.	

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 93-tf

JOHN M. ROSE

IS receiving his recent purchases, and has in store the following Goods, which are offered on the most liberal terms for cash or produce:—

50 bags Rio coffee,
Porto Rico and N. O. sugar,
40 bbls. whiskey, Baltimore & N. O. rectified,
10 do old "Monongahela rye" ditto,
25 do apple brandy, best Baltimore ale,
5 bbls. cider vinegar, New England rum,
Liverpool salt, Cuba and other molasses,
"Ju-to Sanz" cigars, Myer's aromatic tobacco,
Bladder snuff, ginger, saleratus, pepper, allspice, cheese, &c.

Also, Rowland's mill saws; turpentine axes; grass and grain scythes; scythe snaths; cotton cards; cotton plough lines; socket shovels; trace, halter, log, and fifth chains; smith's tools, assorted; nails, assorted; white lead, pure, extra, and No. 1; chrome green; Prussian blue and other colors; tanners' oil; fur, wool, and summer hats; horse collars and waggon whips; men's and women's coarse shoes; together with common crockery, suitable for the retail trade; real stone ware, consisting of covered butter and milk pans, jars, &c.; with many other articles not mentioned.

April 14. 6-6w

FRESH STOCK.

THE Subscribers are now receiving an unusually large Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found—

220 pieces Balzorines, Printed Lawns, Gingham Lawns, and Ginghams, some of which are very handsome; 850 ps. American and English Prints; 351 ps low priced and fine Pantaloon Stuffs; 250 ps. Bleached Sheetings; 50 cases Fur and Wool Hats; 50 cases Shoes, assorted; 1½ dozen Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Straw and Florence Bonnets; Cloths and Cassimeres; Vestings; Irish Linens and Lawns; Summer Cloths; 12-4 Linen Sheetings; Brown & Bleached Cotton ditto; Apron Checks; Tickings; Colored Cambrics; Brown and Bleached Hollands; Silesias; Linen and Cotton Drillings; Bombazines; black, blue-black and colored Silks; Oregon Stripes; Corded and Grass Skirts; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Paddings and Canvass; Sewing and Patent Thread; Spool Thread in great variety; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Gloves; Buttons and Combs, a good assortment; plain, plaid, and striped Muslins; Suspenders; Cotton Cards; Stocks, Collars, and Bosoms; Umbrellas, Parasols, and Shades; Thread and Cotton Laces and Edgings; Gymps and Fringes; Ribbons; Nankeens; Turkey Red; Shoe Thread; Paste Boards; Cap and Letter Paper; with many other desirable Goods not enumerated. All of which will be sold at fair prices for Cash, or on the usual credits. Country Merchants will please call and examine for themselves.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
March 23. 3-3m

WM. D. SMITH,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

April 1, 1846. 5-tf

J. W. BAKER

IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, rich Mahogany frames; an assortment of Philadelphia made Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE.

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, spring seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, curled and bird-eye Maple do., patent windlass Bedsteads, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 20, 1845. 77tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

Farm for Sale.

I WISH to sell my Plantation on the East side of the Cape Fear, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge—300 acres in a fine state of cultivation, and 400 acres thickly wooded. It courses the River about one and a fourth miles. Possession given now or by the 20th December next. There is a crop of Rye and Oats sowed. I would also sell, horses and mules to attend the crop, and provisions for hands. Also, stock Hogs and Cattle, Carts and Wagons, and furnish four or five hands to 1st Jan'y next. I would also sell four Negroes.

My object in selling off is to change my business. Liberal time given on payments.

WM. S. LATTA.
March 10. 1-tf

BRIGGS'S HOTEL,

Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken that large and commodious brick building, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and others in the best manner; the building having been thoroughly repaired and properly furnished for that purpose.

The Northern and Southern Stages stop at this House.

Connected with the Hotel, and a few yards distant, are extensive Stables, which will be attended by careful and experienced Ostlers.

WM. W. BRIGGS.
Oct. 27, 1845. 82tf

2000 LBS. prime BACON,
25 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel,
3 half tierces Rice,

Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
March 31. 91

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON
Dec. 9, 1845. 85tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to me are respectfully requested to pay their Notes and Accounts. Those of longer standing than twelve months will be put in a train for collection as soon as the necessary process can be served on the parties, unless paid by 1st March.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Feb'y 9 0. 95tf

20 HHDS. and Tierces MOLASSES,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted sizes,
12 boxes Tin Plate and Wire,
6 doz. Collins', Turpentine, and Chopping Axes,

Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
March 16, 1846. 92tf

JUST RECEIVED.

DIRECT from the Factory, Rowland's Mill and Crescent SAWS, warranted, and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
Jan. 24, 1845. 95tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Feb. 9, 1846. 97tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Shop recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other man